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{ REPORT
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DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1986

OCTOBER 4 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 30), 1985 — Ordered to be printed

Mr. WEICKER, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H R 3424]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 3424) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended.

Amount of budget authority

Amount of comparable House bill	\$104,422,161,000
Amount of comparable Senate bill over House bill	+ 767,492,000
Total bill as reported to Senate	105,189,653,000
Amount of comparable appropriations, 1985	105,372,694,000
Budget estimates, 1986	100,143,954,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the comparable appropriations for 1985	- 183,041,000
Over the Presidential estimates for 1986	+ 5,045,699,000

¹Totals exclude budget requests of \$336,491,000 deferred by both House and Senate; comparisons also exclude current year budget authority of \$1,229,731,000 considered by the Senate but deferred by the House; both House and Senate amounts reflect \$11,010,269,000 in prior year advances, but not \$11,473,754,000 in fiscal 1987 advances.

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SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

This report reflects all the budget requests submitted by the President prior to Committee action.

However, the Committee has deferred action on budget requests totaling \$336,491,000 for certain unauthorized programs, which were funded at \$490,125,000 in fiscal 1985. These programs are maintained under a continuing resolution in the interim. In some instances, the Committee has recommended appropriations for programs although action on pending authorizations has not been completed. For purposes of comparison, this summary refers to only those accounts jointly considered by the House and Senate. However, all amounts in the Senate-reported version of the bill are discussed in the body of this report and are included in the table at the back.

For the departments and agencies funded under the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, the Committee recommends budget authority of \$105,189,653,000 for fiscal year 1986, a decrease of \$183,041,000 from fiscal year 1985 and an increase of \$5,045,699,000 from the budget request. Of the total funds provided, \$31,831,077,000 is for discretionary accounts and \$73,358,576,000 is for so-called mandatory appropriations.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

For the Department of Labor, Federal funds of \$6,506,299,000 are recommended, compared to \$6,312,475,000 for fiscal year 1985.

For job training programs, the recommendations maintain current services through the combination of new budget authority and carry-over funds.

For Job Corps, the Committee has restored the program to its fiscal 1985 funding level of \$617,000,000, while the administration proposed its elimination.

For the Department of Health and Human Services, the Committee recommends \$68,636,587,000 in fiscal year 1986 new budget authority, a decrease of \$2,957,767,000 below fiscal year 1985. These amounts exclude funding for adolescent family life, and refugee assistance programs, for which \$459,125,000 is currently available.

Increases for major entitlement programs include \$2,441,001,000 for Medicaid, \$696,072,000 for supplemental security income, \$689,884,000 for aid to families with dependent children, and \$104,000,000 for payments to health care trust funds.

Community health centers are provided \$405,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000 over the current level.

Disease control activities are funded at \$476,777,000, an increase of \$62,753,000 over the current level, including approximately \$65,000,000 to increase surveillance, epidemiological studies, and public education activities related to AIDS.

The Committee recommends \$5,463,658,000 for the National Institutes of Health, which is \$603,147,000 over the budget request. This amount will provide support for 6,000 new grants and 533 research centers, and allows the intramural research program to maintain the increases achieved in fiscal year 1985.

For alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health, a total of \$995,539,000 is recommended, an increase of \$74,072,000 over the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. Funding for State planning grants, clinical training and the Community Support Program are included, which were proposed for elimination. Funds are also provided for a new system of protection and advocacy for mentally ill persons.

An increase of \$40,175,000 over the fiscal year 1985 level is provided for child welfare programs, reflecting growing concern over the problems of child abuse.

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, Work Incentive Program, community services block grant, and aging programs are maintained at their fiscal year 1985 levels.

For the Department of Education, a total of \$18,270,277,000 is recommended. This represents a decrease of \$476,631,000 from the fiscal year 1985 level, but an increase of \$2,798,126,000 over the budget request. Compensatory education for the disadvantaged is maintained at the fiscal year 1985 level, as is the chapter 2 block grant.

For education for the handicapped and rehabilitation services, increases of \$89,730,000 and \$125,885,000 respectively, are provided over the fiscal year 1985 funding levels.

For guaranteed student loans, \$3,300,000,000 is provided, a decrease of \$498,323,000 from the fiscal 1985 level.

An increase of \$5,000,000 for library programs is provided, which were proposed for elimination in the budget request.

For related agencies, Federal funds of \$766,221,000 are recommended. This amount is \$30,236,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, but \$11,216,000 more than the budget request. Included is \$152,164,000 for the ACTION agency, which includes VISTA and the Older American Volunteer programs. The recommendation also provides the full requirement covering the Railroad Retirement Board's beneficiary payment. The Committee recommends trust funds of \$2,893,000 for the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission and a fiscal 1987 advance of \$214,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS]

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS] is a disease of epidemic proportions, and both a national and international health problem that is unprecedented in recent history. This disease is almost universally fatal and affects people of both sexes, all ages, and all races. Control of this disease is this Nation's No. 1 health problem, and this Committee has provided the additional resources necessary to intensify the research effort on this disease.

The number of AIDS cases reported in the United States had doubled each year since 1981, and over 50 percent of reported cases are known to have died. Furthermore, the Assistant Secretary for Health has informed the Committee that as many as 1 million persons in this country may already be infected with the AIDS virus.

The Committee understands that the AIDS virus has been identified and its structure understood. Chemical trials on antiviral drugs have begun, and research to identify drugs that would rebuild the damaged immune system in patients with the disease is underway. In addition, the Committee strongly believes that development of a vaccine against the AIDS virus is and must continue to be the No. 1 research priority.

Accordingly, the Committee has added \$86,859,000 to the President's amended budget request of \$119,666,000. This brings the recommended appropriation for AIDS research, epidemiology, and public education to \$205,525,000 for fiscal year 1986, which is \$105,570,000 more than appropriated in fiscal year 1985. Of this amount, \$64,925,000 is recommended for the Centers for Disease Control, \$127,896,000 for the National Institutes of Health, and \$12,704,000 for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of mankind we have an epidemic which in the 4 short years since it was first recognized—its cause, the HTLV-III virus has been identified, isolated, cloned, and its structure understood. As Dr. Malcolm A.S. Moore of the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center testified, at recently held subcommittee hearings on AIDS, the outstanding progress we have made thus far is a direct result of strong Federal support for "very basic molecular biology, virology, and epidemiology * * *" and that "major breakthroughs evolved from the funding of the Cancer Research Program." The Committee continues to recognize its important responsibility for biomedical research.

The Committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Health to provide it with semiannual reports on the progress being made in the battle against AIDS and stands ready to provide additional resources when necessary.

REPROGRAMMING AND INITIATION OF NEW PROGRAMS

The Committee has a particular interest in being informed of reprogrammings which, although they may not change either the total amount available in an account or any of the purposes for which the appropriation is legally available, represent a significant departure from

budget plans presented to the Committee in an agency's budget justifications.

Consequently, the Committee directs that the departments and agencies funded through this bill notify the chairman of the Committee prior to reprogramming of funds in excess of 10 percent or \$250,000, whichever is less, between programs, activities, or elements. The Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing an agency's funding requirements in future years or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected. The Committee also wishes to be notified regarding reorganizations of offices, programs, or activities prior to the planned implementation of such reorganizations.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$67,625,000
1986 appropriation request	62,914,000
House allowance	68,355,000
Committee recommendation	68,155,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$68,155,000 for program administration which is \$200,000 less than the House allowance of \$68,355,000. This is \$5,241,000 more than the administration request of \$62,914,000. The recommendation is \$530,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$67,625,000.

The Committee also recommends a trust fund limitation for fiscal year 1987 of \$42,666,000 which is \$423,000 more than the House allowance of \$42,243,000. This is \$291,000 more than the administration request of \$42,375,000. The recommendation is \$2,534,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable limitation of \$45,200,000.

The net amount recommended for the "Program administration" account is \$110,821,000 and contains both general revenues and trust funds. This amount is an increase of \$5,532,000 from the administration request of \$105,289,000 and a decrease of \$2,004,000 from the fiscal year 1985 amount of \$112,825,000. Total funds will support 1,745 positions in 1986, an increase of 329 over the administration request of 1,416 and a decrease of 81 from the 1985 comparable amount of 1,826.

Of the total amount available, the general revenue portion of the appropriation request provides for the Federal staff costs of the Employment and Training Administration for the direction and operation of employment and training programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act, Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, and the Immigration and Nationality Act. The unemployment trust fund provides for Federal staff costs for activities related to the Federal administration of employment security functions under title III of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended, and the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. Federal staff costs for activities related to employment service functions under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, are split, 97 percent to 3 percent respectively, between unemployment trust funds and general revenues.

The administration requested mandatory decreases of \$1,610,000 in Federal funds, 41 positions and \$1,948,000 in unemployment trust funds for a total mandatory decrease of \$3,558,000 and 41 positions.

Also requested is a finance shift of \$1,340,000 from unemployment trust fund funding to funding out of Federal revenues to restore the proper Federal-trust fund balance.

The administration requested mandatory increases of \$3,574,000 in Federal funds and \$2,849,000 in unemployment trust funds for a total increase of \$6,423,000.

The Committee concurs with these mandatory and finance changes which total to a net increase of \$2,865,000.

The Committee also concurs with program decreases for savings realized through reductions for: space rental costs; information technology savings as a result of automation; and consolidation and reduction of administrative and support services. These reductions consist of savings of \$3,882,000 in Federal funds and \$2,621,000 in trust funds, for a total savings of \$6,503,000.

The Committee concurs with a program increase of \$265,000 in trust funds, to provide for increased travel costs necessitated by the Quality Control Program utilized to oversee unemployment insurance costs.

The Committee does not concur with the administration proposal to eliminate the Job Corps and has added back \$2,055,000 in Federal funds and 206 positions to provide for this program. In addition the Committee has again added back the 62 positions originally provided by the Congress for fiscal year 1985, to provide necessary staff for apprenticeship and other program needs. The administration attempted to eliminate these additional staff in fiscal year 1985, by means of a rescission which was rejected by the Congress, and is attempting again in 1986 to eliminate this staff. The Committee has provided \$2,512,000 in Federal funds to support these 62 positions.

The Committee further, has added back 14 positions and \$592,000 in Federal funds to provide staff for technical assistance and training and for the Pilot and Demonstration Program. In addition, the Committee has provided the funding for the three small regions: Boston, Seattle, and Kansas City, originally proposed for elimination, at a savings of \$1,882,000, \$987,000 of Federal funds and \$895,000 of trust funds.

The Committee does not agree with the administration proposal to reduce salaries by 5 percent for 1986 and has provided \$2,930,000 for this pay, \$1,744,000 in Federal funds and \$1,186,000 in trust funds. Also, the Committee has deleted the \$675,000 requested by the administration in this account to phase out the WIN Program. The WIN Program has been funded through the Health and Human Services Department in the past and the Committee has determined not to change the funding of this program to the Department of Labor at this time.

The funding provided by the Committee for Trade Act activities assumes expiration of the Trade Act worker assistance provisions in September 30, 1985. Sufficient funds are provided to satisfy the retroactive benefit provision and phase-out needs. The Committee has deferred further consideration of funding the Trade Act Program beyond the expiration of the authorizing provisions of the act until such time as the authorization is extended. However, trade adjustment assistance activities

are temporarily extended under terms of a continuing resolution (H.J. Res. 388) until November 14, 1985. The Department is expected to monitor current Trade Act program activities without disruption until such time as action is completed on renewed authorization and subsequent appropriations.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$3,748,662,000
1986 appropriation request	2,805,521,000
House allowance	3,621,045,000
Committee recommendation	3,453,677,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,453,677,000 for training and employment services. This is \$648,156,000 more than the administration request, \$167,368,000 less than the House allowance, and \$294,985,000 below the 1985 appropriation.

This account is comprised of programs designed to enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services, as authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act. This appropriation is forward-funded on a July to June cycle. Funds provided for fiscal year 1986 will support the program from July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.

Block grant.—The Block Grant Program gives Governors primary responsibility for an array of job training and employment services in their States. The private sector has an important role in oversight, planning, and decisionmaking, as well as operation of programs at the local level. As required by law, at least 70 percent of the funds must be used for skill training.

The \$1,886,151,000 recommendation is the same as the budget request, as well as the program year 1985 appropriation. This would provide an estimated 275,000 average enrollments, providing employment and training services to an estimated 1,192,000 individuals during program year 1986.

Summer youth employment and training.—The Summer Youth Employment and Training Program provides jobs for economically disadvantaged youth during the summer months.

The Committee recommendation includes \$664,549,000 for the summer program, the same level as the administration's request. Appropriations for the program are forward funded one summer in advance, and the program year 1986 funding supports the calendar year 1987 program. Although funds have already been appropriated for the calendar 1986 summer youth jobs effort, the Committee expects the Department to utilize carryover funds, if necessary, to maintain the current program level during the summer of 1986. The Committee expects the Labor Department to keep it informed with respect to availability of carryover funding, and advise the Committee if additional appropriations are necessary to maintain current program levels.

Bill language recommended by the Committee for the summers of 1986 and 1987 would permit the use of a portion of the program's

resources, including recaptured excess unexpended funds, to hold harmless areas otherwise adversely affected by the statutory distribution formula.

Dislocated workers.—The Dislocated Worker Assistance Program offers job retraining and specialized support services to individuals who have been terminated, received layoff notices, or are receiving or have exhausted unemployment compensation, and are unlikely to return to their previous occupation or industry. Seventy-five percent of the Federal funds are distributed to the States on a formula basis, while the Secretary of Labor has discretionary authority to award the remaining funds to States experiencing particularly severe unemployment due to mass layoffs, natural disasters, or plant closings.

The Committee provides \$100,000,000 for this program, the same level as the administration's request and a decrease of \$122,500,000 from 1985. This decrease is not reflective of the program's operating level, which is expected to remain constant nationally between program years 1985 and 1986 due to the availability of unexpended carryover. In those individual States in which sufficient carryover is not available to maintain ongoing levels, the Committee expects the Secretary to utilize discretionary resources to prevent serious program disruptions. Again, the Committee expects the Labor Department to keep it advised with respect to availability of carryover funding, and if additional appropriations become necessary to maintain current program levels in all States.

The Committee urges the Secretary to give special attention to programs which aid dislocated workers in the declining wood products industry in the Pacific Northwest.

The Committee urges the Secretary to give special attention to programs that would retrain workers in rural areas, such as a proposed State-wide retraining program in Iowa, to be administered through the State's community colleges, to give to farmers, their spouses, and other agriculture-related workers skills which would allow them to reenter the labor force.

The Committee allowance defers consideration of funding for retraining, job search, and relocation allowances under the Trade Act, for which the authorization expires at the end of fiscal year 1985. When and if a reauthorization is enacted, the Committee will consider this program's funding needs.

Native Americans.—These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and native Hawaiians) through vocational training, work experience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent, unsubsidized jobs.

The law requires an automatic appropriation for native American programs of 3.3 percent of the amount available for block grants to States under the Job Training Partnership Act. Based on the Committee recommendation of \$1,886,151,000 for block grants, native American activities would receive \$62,243,000.

The Committee has reviewed the Department of Labor's report on the pressing employment needs of American Samoans, which was mandated by Public Law 97-300, the Job Training Partnership Act, and directs the Department to now establish a plan by which these pressing needs are addressed. The report concluded that Samoans are among the most disadvantaged of any ethnic group residing in the United States and that they are experiencing extremely high rates of poverty and unemployment. For example, in Hawaii the unemployment rate for Samoans was more than double the rate for the State as a whole. The Committee further directs the Department to provide the Committee with a report on its efforts to target programs for this population by June 30, 1986. The Committee has included a similar directive to the Office of Human Development Services of the Department of Health and Human Services and expects these two agencies to coordinate their efforts.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers.—Programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers are aimed at alleviating chronic unemployment and underemployment being experienced by farmworker families. Training and employability development services prepare farmworkers for stable, year-round employment, both in and outside the agricultural industry. Supportive services such as health care and day care are also provided.

The law requires that 3.2 percent be set aside for this program of the amount appropriated for block grants to States under the Job Training Partnership Act. Based on the Committee recommendation of \$1,886,151,000 for block grants, migrant and seasonal farmworkers activities would receive \$60,357,000.

Providing decent housing for migrant and seasonal farmworkers is an important supportive service provided under JTPA. The Committee directs the Department of Labor [DOL] to continue the Farmworker Housing Program at a level no less than that of program year 1985.

Job Corps.—The Job Corps provides severely disadvantaged youth, aged 16 to 21, with basic education, vocational training, job placement, and medical support and other services in a primarily residential setting.

The Committee recommendation includes \$617,000,000 for the Job Corps, the same as the 1985 level. The administration's 1986 budget included no funding for the Job Corps, requesting that it be phased out by that year. The funding provided will result in approximately 40,000 average enrollments.

Veterans employment.—Special programs designed to meet the unique employment and training needs of disabled, Vietnam-era, and recently separated veterans were mandated by the Job Training Partnership Act. Activities include outreach and recruitment efforts, program promoting, and coordination of governmental and private efforts serving veterans.

The Job Training Partnership Act specifies the funding level for veterans employment programs as a percentage of other national program levels. Based on the levels recommended by the Committee, the amount earmarked by law for special veterans employment programs is \$9,299,000, an increase of \$1,558,000 over the request.

National activities.—These programs provide employment and training assistance to special target populations, such as: offenders, handicapped individuals, and older workers. These funds are also used to support research and development, evaluation, labor market information, and training and technical assistance. Contracts for groups such as labor unions and community-based organizations are awarded at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor. In fiscal year 1984 funds were included herein to supplement Job Training Partnership Act title II funding for rural concentrated employment programs. }

The Committee provides \$54,078,000 for these national programs. This level is \$7,000,000 below the 1985 appropriation and \$29,598,000 above the administration's request. The increases include \$20,698,000 for pilots and demonstrations and \$5,900,000 for technical assistance and training to maintain these programs at current levels and for which the administration requested complete phaseout. Also included is a \$3,000,000 increase over the budget request for labor market information to maintain that program at its current level.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$326,000,000
1986 appropriation request	326,000,000
House allowance	326,000,000
Committee recommendation	326,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$326,000,000 for this program, the same level as the administration's request, the House allowance, and the 1985 comparable appropriation.

This program provides part-time job opportunities in community service activities for unemployed, low-income individuals, aged 55 and older, as authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act.

The Committee allowance would provide approximately 63,800 average enrollments from July 1986 to June 1987. The Committee has retained the existing bill language percentage distribution of resources between States and national contractors, of 22 percent and 78 percent, respectively.

The Committee encourages service delivery areas under the Job Training Partnership Act to make greater use of national sponsors under the Senior Community Service Employment Program as a means to enroll more economically disadvantaged persons 55 or older in training programs. Service delivery areas should continue to utilize State and area agencies on aging and increase their involvement in job training programs.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$75,000,000
1986 appropriation request	10,000,000
House allowance	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for Federal unemployment benefits and allowances, the same as the House

allowance. This is the amount of the administration request and is \$65,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$75,000,000.

These funds currently provide for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and allowances to workers affected by foreign trade agreements and for benefits paid to individuals deprived of employment as a result of the Redwood-National Park Expansion Act.

On September 30, 1985, authorization to pay benefits under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, which provides for benefits and allowances to workers affected by foreign trade agreements, will expire. The \$5,000,000 requested for trade adjustment activities in fiscal year 1986 are to make retroactive payments for weeks of unemployment prior to September 30, 1985.

The Committee has deferred consideration of funding the Trade Act Program beyond September 30, 1985. The Committee will consider funding Trade Act unemployment benefit activities funding needs when and if the Trade Act authorization for these activities is extended.

The \$5,000,000 requested for mandatory payments for workers adversely affected by expansion of the Redwood National Park will be paid for benefits and health and pension costs on behalf of individuals covered under the 1978 amendments to the act.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$23,500,000
1986 appropriation request	23,600,000
House allowance	23,600,000
Committee recommendation	23,600,000

The Committee recommends a Federal funds appropriation of \$23,600,000 for State unemployment insurance and employment service operations, which is the same as the administration request and House allowance. This recommendation is \$100,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The balance of the funding for this account, almost all of the funds provided, is derived from the unemployment trust fund. The Committee recommends that a trust fund limitation of \$2,446,240,000 be provided, \$41,800,000 more than the administration request of \$2,404,440,000. The Committee trust fund recommendation is \$52,836,000 more than the \$2,393,404,000 in trust funds provided in fiscal year 1985. The total recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1986 is \$2,469,840,000, \$41,800,000 more than the administration request and \$52,936,000 more than provided in fiscal year 1985.

This appropriation provides funding to State employment security agencies for the administration of Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and local public employment offices. There is a contingency fund in this account which assures funds will be available to meet unforeseen increases in costs of administering unemployment insurance programs.

For the employment service the Committee recommends \$820,940,000, \$23,600,000 in Federal funds and \$797,340,000 in trust funds. This is \$8,500,000 less than the House trust fund allowance. This amount

provides for both State grants and employment service national activities, an increase of \$37,000,000 over the administration request of \$783,940,000. This \$37,000,000 is the same amount provided by the Congress, over the administration request, in 1985 for the Employment Service State Grants Program. The administration request to rescind these funds in 1985 was rejected by the Congress.

All employment service State grants are distributed to the States by a demographically based formula, enacted as a part of the 1982 amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Funding for the Targeted Job Tax Credit Program, for which authorizing authority expires on December 31, 1985, is provided for closeout in 1985.

For the unemployment insurance service, the budget calls for reducing staff-years from 44,893 to 44,633, based on the assumption that unemployment will decline to an average of 6.9 percent in fiscal year 1986 from 7 percent in fiscal year 1985.

The Committee recommends provision of \$1,648,900,000 in trust funds for the Unemployment Insurance Program, \$4,800,000 more than the administration request and \$5,200,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is an increase of \$61,961,000 over the 1985 limitation of \$1,586,939,000.

The Committee recommends the increase of \$4,800,000 to provide for amortization payments for States which had independent retirement plans prior to 1980 in their State employment security agencies and State agencies administering the State's unemployment compensation law. These funds are to insure the provision of funding of such plans which were encouraged by the Department of Labor. These funds will be available from the contingency amounts provided for the Unemployment Insurance Program. State employment security agencies are operating a 15-year-old, outdated cost accounting system that the Employment and Training Administration will no longer support after December 31, 1985. The Secretary of Labor is requested to provide support and adequate transitional assistance to the States for upgrading State cost accounting and financial management information systems.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

1985 comparable appropriation	
1986 appropriation request	\$465,000,000
House allowance	465,000,000
Committee recommendation	465,000,000

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending an appropriation of \$465,000,000 for advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds. This is the amount of the administration request and is \$465,000,000 more than for fiscal year 1985, for which no advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds appropriation was made. Sufficient funds were available in fiscal year 1985 from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1984, for obligation in fiscal years 1984 and 1985. Obligations in fiscal year 1985 are estimated to be \$1,675,490,000 of the \$3,303,161,000 available.

Of the \$465,000,000 requested for fiscal year 1986, it is estimated that \$80,000,000 will be needed for advances to the "Federal employees' compensation" account, of the unemployment trust fund, to make mandatory benefit payments to ex-Federal employees and ex-service members. These advances are repayable without interest. The balance of the request, \$385,000,000, is estimated to be necessary for advances to the black lung disability trust fund so the mandatory black lung disability payments may be made. Funds advanced to the black lung disability trust fund are repayable with interest.

This appropriation provides Federal funds necessary to make required payments for unemployment compensation, black lung, and other benefits, whenever those fund balances prove insufficient.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$60,031,000
1986 appropriation request	57,505,000
House allowance	57,505,000
Committee recommendation	57,612,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,612,000 and 1,040 permanent positions for the Labor-Management Services. This recommended appropriation is \$107,000 more than the administration request and House allowance. The Committee's recommendation is \$2,419,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$60,031,000. It also provides for 15 fewer positions than in fiscal year 1985.

The Department of Labor will use these funds and staff resources to carry out its responsibilities under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA] and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act [LMRDA]. It will also use funds to insure that fair and equitable protective arrangements are afforded employees affected by transportation and other Federal assistance programs, and to encourage voluntary, cooperative labor-management programs.

The budget request of \$57,505,000 included an increase of \$4,278,000 for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, annualization of the January 1, 1985, pay increase, space rental, and administrative and program support services. These increases were offset by \$6,804,000 in program decreases. The program decreases reflect savings from management initiatives such as a 10-percent administrative reduction. The 15-position reduction, which was contained in the budget request, would be taken from the Department's labor-management standards activity, which covers enforcement of the LMRDA. These positions are to be taken from noninvestigatory areas so as not to adversely affect enforcement efforts under the LMRDA.

As indicated, the Committee recommendation is \$107,000 above the budget request and House allowance. This amount is to restore resources for administrative support necessary to provide for the continuation of services within the current regional office structure of the Department of Labor. The Secretary has decided against closing regional

offices in Boston, Kansas City, and Seattle since the benefits which would occur from such regional reorganization would not justify the costs in terms of reduced services in several vital areas.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

The purposes of the Corporation include encouraging continuation of voluntary private pension plans, and providing for timely and uninterrupted payment of pension benefits to participants and beneficiaries covered by plans that terminate.

The requested bill language is included, authorizing expenditures within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation. The fiscal 1986 budget program, totaling \$245,540,000, consists of \$33,040,000 to maintain the current level of 492 staff; \$211,000,000 for benefit payments; and \$1,500,000 for financial assistance payments.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$192,582,000
1986 appropriation request	183,981,000
House allowance	191,118,000
Committee recommendation	190,318,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$190,318,000 for the Employment Standards Administration, as increase of \$6,337,000 over the administration request. The recommendation is \$2,264,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$192,582,000 and \$800,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation also includes authority to expend \$406,000, the amount of the budget request, from the special fund established by the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

The Committee has approved 4,141 permanent positions for this agency, a net decrease of 22 from the comparable number in 1985. This number includes 425 positions that are financed by a transfer of \$25,481,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. Included in the amount of this appropriation is \$1,950,000 and 50 positions above the request for the Special Targeted Enforcement Program. This increase will enable this program to maintain its staff at the level approved in fiscal year 1985. Also included is \$4,387,000 and 70 positions to restore resources necessary to provide for the continuation of services within the current regional office structure. The Secretary has decided against closing regional offices in Boston, Kansas City, and Seattle since the benefits which would occur from such a regional reorganization would not justify the costs in terms of reduces services in several vital areas.

The Committee has included appropriation language requested by the administration that would extend the availability of up to \$8,000,000 in fiscal year 1986 appropriations through fiscal year 1987. This extension would provide flexibility in the procurement of computer equipment and associated software for the level II Federal employees' compensation ADP system. The Committee, nevertheless, remains concerned by delays in the scheduled completion of the level II computer system, and

expects the Department to continue sending regular progress reports highlighting problems with implementation.

Decreases associated with this level include 22 positions associated with reductions in administrative overhead of the Department of Labor, as well as funding decreases for a program freeze, space charges and other cost-saving initiatives.

In 1982, there were 25 black lung field offices which processed telephone and walk-in inquiries for black lung beneficiaries and claimants. During fiscal year 1986 budget oversight hearings before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, the Labor Department testified that there were no plans to close any of the black lung field offices. Again, the Committee reiterates its position that the Department of Labor is expected to take no action to close the black lung field offices, and that these offices will remain staffed.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$211,400,000
1986 appropriation request	259,500,000
House allowance	259,500,000
Committee recommendation	259,500,000

The Committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$259,500,000 for special benefits. This is the same as the administration request. The recommendation is \$48,100,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$211,400,000.

This account provides funding necessary to meet required payments for compensation, medical costs, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits to those individuals eligible for assistance under the Federal Employees Compensation and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Acts.

The \$259,500,000 provided for this entitlement account consists of \$255,000,000 for payments under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and \$4,500,000 under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

1985 comparable appropriation	\$942,713,000
1986 appropriation request	984,778,000
House allowance	989,227,000
Committee recommendation	989,178,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$989,178,000 for the black lung disability trust fund, an increase of \$4,400,000 over the administration request and House allowance. The recommendation is \$46,465,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$942,713,000.

The Committee recommendation for this entitlement program includes \$942,868,000 for payment of benefits and interest on advances and \$45,554,000 for salaries and expenses for various components of the Department of Labor. Included in this administrative expenses amount

is an additional \$4,400,000 for administrative law judges, attorneys, and support positions to help reduce the backlog of cases in the black lung area. A similar increase of \$4,449,000 was included in the House version of the bill. In addition, an indefinite appropriation of \$756,000 is provided for the Department of the Treasury administrative costs.

The Committee has become increasingly concerned over the delay in the processing of black lung claims at the administrative law judge level. Claimants must now wait up to 3 years to have their cases heard at the hearing level.

An additional \$3,500,000 is provided to hire 15 administrative law judges, 26 attorneys, and 19 support staff and will allow for the establishment of a temporary office. In addition, the Department is directed to actively pursue the hiring of retired administrative law judges and the borrowing of administrative law judges from other agencies to reduce the backlog. The Department is further directed to utilize GS-16 administrative law judges, to the fullest extent practical to hear black lung cases, without jeopardizing their other responsibilities mandated by law. The use of GS-16's to hear increased numbers of black lung cases during this time of backlogs in no way should impact on the grade ratings of those employees.

Projections indicate that 7,000 claims will be disposed of in fiscal year 1985 at the administrative law judge level. With the above initiatives in place, that number should increase by at least 1,500 in fiscal year 1986, and once fully operational, the number of cases disposed of should continue to increase in future years. Based on the Department of Labor estimates, an administrative law judge disposes of an average of 146 cases per year. Given the increased number of personnel and utilization of GS-16 personnel, where indicated, it is expected that the number of cases disposed of in a given year will continue to increase to eliminate the backlog well within a 3-year period.

There is also an additional \$900,000 provided for 22 positions in the Office of the Solicitor to allow them to continue to represent the Department at appropriate review proceedings as disposition levels increase.

The Department is directed to furnish the Committee with a full report on its staffing levels in the Office of Administrative Law Judges, by position, as well as a productivity report no later than April 1, 1986.

It is estimated that 190,294 people will be receiving black lung benefits financed from the trust fund by the end of fiscal year 1986, including 100,803 who will be receiving medical benefits only. This compares with 196,492 receiving benefits in 1985, including 105,769 who are receiving medical benefits only.

The Committee has expanded an existing provision on utilization of the subsequent year's appropriation for any period subsequent to June 15 of the current year to include interest on advances. This authority enables ESA to meet shortages of funds that may occur in the trust fund during this period without having to request additional resources through a supplemental appropriation.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$219,652,000
1986 appropriation request	217,208,000
House allowance	218,045,000
Committee recommendation	218,045,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$218,045,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the same as the House allowance and \$837,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is \$1,607,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$219,652,000.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] promulgates occupational safety and health standards and enforces compliance by inspecting places of employment. The agency also provides consultation, training, and information services for employers and employees and publishes statistics concerning the incidence, severity, and cause of occupational injuries and illnesses. Fifty percent matching grants are provided to assist States and jurisdictions in administering and enforcing State occupational safety and health programs.

The budget request of \$217,208,000 and 2,280 positions included a net built-in increase of \$9,807,000 to offset the impact of inflation. An increase of \$837,000 and 20 positions is recommended to restore resources necessary to provide for the continuation of services within the current regional office structure. The Secretary has decided against closing regional offices in Boston, Kansas City, and Seattle since the benefits which would occur from such regional reorganization would not justify the costs in terms of reduced services.

The Committee has retained all bill language in the enacted fiscal year 1985 appropriations legislation, as follows: An exemption from coverage for farms employing 10 or fewer individuals, unless the farms have a temporary labor camp; an exemption for employers of 10 or fewer from routine safety inspections, if they have occupational injury lost workday case rates below the national average; a prohibition against regulations which restrict work activity in any area by reason of the potential for recreational hunting, fishing, or sports shooting in that area; a prohibition against State plan monitoring visits by OSHA within 6 months of State inspection; a prohibition against inspections on the Outer Continental Shelf intended to prevent duplication with jurisdiction of other agencies; a prohibition against assessment of penalties for first instance, nonserious violations unless there are 10 or more such violations; and a prohibition on the use of funds for penalties against employers of 10 or less people in cases where the employers previously requested onsite consultation and were making good-faith efforts to comply. The administration had recommended deletion of the provisions relating to: farming operations; recreational hunting, shooting, or fishing; small firms with low injury rates; the exemption of small farms from general schedule safety inspections; spot-check monitoring visits; and activities on the Outer Continental Shelf. However, the Committee notes that this language has been included in the appropriation for several years.

The Committee was pleased to learn that OSHA has appointed a professional nurse to its National Advisory Committee. The Committee also understands that officials of OSHA have been working closely with the American Association of Occupational Health Nurses to ensure that nursing experience is appropriately utilized throughout its program. The Committee again urges OSHA to include occupational health nurses among those health professionals deemed eligible to have access to specific chemical identities (trade secrets), in nonemergency situations, since more than 75 percent of our Nation's work settings rely exclusively upon these professionals, who function autonomously of any other profession.

In view of the number of highly toxic chemicals that are manufactured in this country and the potential for disastrous effects not only on industry and labor, but also on the community at large when chemical accidents occur, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is undertaking a pilot National Emphasis Program for the chemical industry, and the Committee supports this pilot project. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is directed to provide the Committee with a report by May 31, 1986, on the effectiveness of this program and to advise the Committee of any additional resources required to expand this program nationwide.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$150,550,000
1986 appropriation request	148,911,000
House allowance	150,215,000
Committee recommendation	150,224,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,224,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, \$1,313,000 more than the administration request and \$9,000,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is \$326,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$150,550,000.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration is responsible for carrying out the enforcement of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 through the mining industry.

The budget request of \$148,911,000 and 2,977 positions includes an increase of \$4,691,000 for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, increased costs of space rental, increased cost of equipment rental, replacement of motor vehicles, and increased costs of Federal employees compensation. The increases are offset by program reductions for the following activities: \$1,776,000 and 5 positions for savings achieved through reductions taken pursuant to section 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act; \$88,000 and 2 positions for savings achieved through productivity improvements; \$350,000 and 13 positions for savings achieved through the National Capital Service Center; \$1,348,000 and 56 positions for a reduction in the coal program; \$1,232,000 and 28 positions for a reduction in the metal/nonmetal program; \$5,000 and 1 position in the standards program; \$140,000 and 5 positions in the assessments

program; \$615,000 and 11 positions in technical support; \$419,000 and 1 position in program administration; \$155,000 for a reduction in space rental costs associated with the program decreases; and \$202,000 for decreased costs in administrative support services.

The Committee does not approve of the \$1,232,000 and 28-position reduction in the metal/nonmetal program and recommends its restoration. The Committee is concerned that reductions in this program may have harmful effects on metal/nonmetal miners' safety and health.

For the last few years the Committee has been concerned about MSHA's ability to conduct the minimum number of inspections required by the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. The Committee has told MSHA that it expects to be informed if it cannot conduct the required inspections for all mines. In May 1985, the General Accounting Office informed the Committee that MSHA has not been making the required number of inspections at metal/nonmetal surface mines. Although data on the precise number of inspections not being made were not available, GAO estimated that the inspection shortfall of as much as 40 percent existed in fiscal years 1983 and 1984 and was planned for fiscal year 1985.

GAO attributed this shortfall to several factors. These included a large reduction in the number of field inspections, decreased MSHA emphasis on required inspections, staff imbalances among districts of the country, and a substantial amount of inspector time devoted to other activities. In addition, GAO noted that MSHA's information system was not providing periodic information on the number of inspections required so that a comparison could be made between this number and the number planned and completed.

The Committee is alarmed to hear about this situation, particularly as it may affect the health and safety of our Nation's miners. The Committee expects prompt MSHA action to remedy this situation. Specifically, by December 1, 1985, MSHA should provide the Committee with a report showing for all mines the number of required, planned, and completed inspections for fiscal year 1985 and the number required and planned for fiscal year 1986. In addition, the Committee directs the Secretary of Labor to provide a full report on specific actions MSHA plans to take to conduct the required number of inspections in fiscal year 1986 and whether additional inspectors will be necessary and, if so, how many. Further, the Committee expects GAO to monitor this situation and report MSHA's progress to the Committee by February 1, 1986.

An increase of \$81,000 is also recommended for the restoration of administrative support resources necessary to provide for the continuation of services within the current regional office structure. The Secretary has decided against closing regional offices in Boston, Kansas City, and Seattle since the expected benefits would not justify the reduced services.

The Committee has retained bill language pertaining to training requirements in surface mines, which the administration proposed for deletion; this language has been carried in the bill for several years.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$153,615,000
1986 appropriation request	151,853,000
House allowance	158,616,000
Committee recommendation	158,640,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$158,640,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS]. This is \$6,787,000 more than the administration request, \$24,000 more than the House allowance, and \$5,025,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$153,615,000. The Committee also recommends a staffing level of 1,965 positions. This is 67 positions more than the administration request and is 22 positions less than the comparable staffing level for fiscal year 1985.

The activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics include statistical surveys in the areas of: labor force; prices and cost of living; wages and industrial relations; productivity and technology; and economic growth.

The \$188,162,000 budget request, which consists of \$151,853,000 in Federal funds and \$36,309,000 in unemployment trust funds, is for 1,898 Federal staff, a decrease of 72 positions from fiscal year 1985. A program increase of \$3,012,000 is included for revision of the Consumer Price Index. A program increase of \$1,367,000 is also included for resources to meet the 3-year refiling cycle to maintain the standard industrial classification codes. Mandatory increases of \$10,314,000 are included for such items as State costs, rent, salaries, and communications. Program decreases of \$14,227,000 are included for such items as section 2901 reductions, the Permanent Mass Layoff Program, regional consolidation, 10-percent administrative reduction, and service sector programs.

The Committee recommendation of \$158,640,000 in Federal funds adds back to the budget request \$5,000,000 and 18 positions for the Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing Program; \$151,000 and 6 positions for maintaining the monthly publication cycle of the "Monthly Labor Review;" and \$1,300,000 and 20 positions to improve data collection related to the service sector of the economy. This service sector recommendation assumes that there is currently \$1,000,000 included in the budget request for a service program. The total of \$2,300,000 has been earmarked in bill language to insure that these funds are utilized for the intended service sector data collection activities. The Committee also adds back an increase of \$336,000 and six positions to restore resources necessary to provide for the continuation of services within the current regional office structure. The Secretary has decided against closing regional offices in Boston, Kansas City, and Seattle since the benefits which would occur from such regional reorganization would not justify the costs in terms of reduced services.

The Committee noted that the administration has once again requested multiyear availability of \$5,848,000 for Consumer Price Index revision activities. As it did last year, the Committee recommends that this request of 2-year availability for \$5,848,000 be available for non-labor costs. Should it become necessary to extend availability or reap-

propriate funding so that this project can remain on schedule, the Committee is prepared to act accordingly.

The Committee is pleased to note that the Secretary of Labor has decided not to consolidate the Bureau's personnel functions into the National Capital Service Center in fiscal year 1986. The Committee has been concerned over the adverse impact such a consolidation might have on the operations of the Bureau and directs the Department to inform the Committee promptly should there be a change of plans.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$102,510,000
1986 appropriation request	97,485,000
House allowance	99,037,000
Committee recommendation	98,167,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$98,167,000 for departmental management salaries and expenses, \$682,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is \$4,343,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$102,510,000 and \$870,000 less than the House allowance.

This appropriation finances staff responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of departmental policy and management activities for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interest of the American worker. Other activities include international labor affairs, promoting employment of the handicapped, and the Women's Bureau.

The budget request is for Federal funds of \$97,485,000 and trust funds of \$252,000 transferred from the "Employment security administration" account, unemployment trust fund and \$15,297,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund to support a total of 1,829 positions.

Included in the request is a net mandatory increase of \$9,196,000 for such items as within-grade promotions, space rental, ADP services, and administrative services.

Program decreases requested include a variety of initiatives such as a program freeze, and various administrative reductions for a total decrease of \$12,600,000.

The Committee recommendation includes an increase in the number of positions to provide 15 additional administrative law judges and the necessary support staff along with an increase of \$3,500,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund to add to the \$11,746,000 base trust fund request for a total of \$26,370,000 in adjudication. There is also an increase in the Office of the Solicitor of 22 positions and \$900,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund. The additional trust fund resources are to be utilized in order to accelerate the reduction of backlogs in the black lung case processing area as described more fully under the "Black lung disability trust fund" account.

The appropriation includes an increase over the budget request of \$690,000 in contract funding to support the Women's Bureau Model

Demonstration Program. These projects are designed to increase the knowledge base on the employment needs of specific target groups of women and to demonstrate better techniques of outreach to them. This recommendation restores the fiscal year 1985 level of \$1,000,000 for these demonstration projects. The Committee is concerned that during fiscal year 1985 the Women's Bureau did not expend funds for the displaced homemakers network until the fourth quarter. The Committee expects the Women's Bureau to maintain support for the displaced homemakers network at the fiscal year 1985 level and to initiate the granting of the funds in a timely manner.

Also included in the Committee recommendation is 9 positions and \$76,000 above the request for the Office of Civil Rights in order to avoid any reduction in post-award compliance reviews, training, travel, or any other area that would adversely impact the activities of this office.

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped [PCEH] was established by Executive order in 1947 to promote the goal of full employment for persons with disabilities. Since that time many major State, local, and private service programs—most notably the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973—have been established and/or substantially expanded.

Indeed, within the last 2 years several additional initiatives addressing employment for people with disabilities have begun. Statutory changes have established the National Council on the Handicapped as an independent Federal agency appointed by the President and charged with reviewing all Federal programs serving persons with disabilities. The developmental disabilities law requires and provides funding to all States for employment-related activities and the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation Program is now a \$1,500,000,000 program annually supporting job training services, research, staff training, demonstration projects, and other services to enable persons with disabilities to be employed.

Reflecting these and other activities, some 70 percent of State Governors Committees on Employment of the Handicapped have themselves moved beyond employment as their dominant theme.

The Committee's recommended \$1,000,000 appropriation for fiscal year 1986—an amount equal to full PCEH-authorized funding—will provide adequate support for the PCEH to complement the major employment activities of the State and Federal Governments. The Committee recommends that the PCEH review with its appointing authority its mission and goals in light of current Federal-State disability laws and be prepared to discuss this review with the Committee at the time of the Committee's fiscal year 1987 budget hearings.

The Committee recommendation also includes \$1,052,000 and 19 positions to provide resources necessary for the continuation of the current regional office structure. The Secretary has decided against closing regional offices in Boston, Kansas City, and Seattle since the benefits which would occur from such regional reorganization would not justify the costs in terms of reduced services in several vital areas.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1985 comparable appropriation	(\$122,172,000)
1986 appropriation request	(124,485,000)
House allowance	(132,975,000)
Committee recommendation	(124,485,000)

The Committee concurs with the budget request for a trust fund transfer of \$124,485,000 for activities under the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training. The Committee did not consider a House floor amendment which added \$8,490,000, for a total of \$132,975,000.

The Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training exercises functional supervision over the execution of veterans counseling, training, and placement policies through the public employment service and other employment and training programs, which includes responsibility for the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program and Local Veterans Employment Representative Program. Other activities include promoting compliance by Federal contractors with affirmative action requirements for special veteran target groups and handling claims from veterans, reservists, and National Guard members for restoration of jobs, seniority, and/or pension rights denied by their employers due to absences from the workplace for military service.

The recommended \$124,485,000 funding level is to be derived from the unemployment trust fund. Of this amount, \$12,999,000 is for administrative funds to support 282 Federal staff, an increase of \$127,000 from the comparable 1985 request. Of the remaining \$111,486,000, \$60,845,000 is for the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program and \$50,641,000 is for the Local Veterans Employment Program.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1985 comparable appropriation	\$39,323,000
1986 appropriation request	34,370,000
House allowance	39,323,000
Committee recommendation	38,136,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$38,136,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. The recommendation exceeds the administration's Federal funds request by \$3,766,000, which represents a restoration of the 1985 rescission amount. The recommendation is \$1,187,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$39,323,000 for Federal funds and \$1,187,000 below the comparable House allowance.

The Inspector General's Office is charged with several duties: recommending policies to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in Labor Department programs, and increasing economy and efficiency; conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations of Labor operations; and informing the Secretary and Congress about problems and corrective actions taken.

The recommendation includes Federal funds of \$38,136,000 and trust funds of \$2,161,000, to be transferred from the "Employment Security

Administration" account, unemployment trust fund and \$376,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund to support a total of 557 positions. This includes the request for \$1,850,000 in mandatory cost increases for such items as within-grade promotions, space rental, and administrative support service. These increases are offset by \$5,172,000 in program decreases. The program decreases reflect savings from management initiatives such as a 10-percent administrative reduction and savings in ADP funding. The level of positions is the same as in fiscal year 1985.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

1985 comparable appropriation	\$67,000
1986 appropriation request	47,000
House allowance	47,000
Committee recommendation	47,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$47,000 for the special foreign currency program, the same amount as the administration request, and \$20,000 below the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation. The House also included \$47,000 in its version of the bill.

This account funds travel and related expenses for Labor attaché conferences for the Foreign Service from surplus foreign currencies.

GENERAL PROVISION

The Committee has included language in the bill (section 103) that prohibits the Department of Labor from using appropriated funds to construct, procure, or alter departmental sanitary facilities (toilets, washrooms, water fountains, and the like) until such time as it has promulgated a comprehensive field sanitation standard for farm workers.

More than 20 years ago a Senate subcommittee found that the lack of toilets, clean drinking water, and handwashing facilities contributed to the spread of disease among farm workers. About 14 years ago a farm workers advocacy group petitioned OSHA to require sanitary facilities for farm workers, as it does for all other workers. A 1982 court-approved agreement required OSHA to issue a sanitary facility standard by January 16, 1984. On September 11 of this year the Secretary of Labor announced that he was giving the States 18 months to issue and enforce their own sanitation standards before making a final decision on a Federal standard.

The Committee believes that the 50 States have had more than enough time to promulgate their own sanitation standards, yet only 13 have done so, and those State standards are not consistently enforced. Consequently the Committee urges the Secretary to act quickly to promulgate a uniform national sanitation standard for farm workers and has included the above-cited language in the bill to encourage him to deal with this problem forthwith.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$1,504,083,000
1986 appropriation request	1,155,457,000
House allowance	564,583,000
Committee recommendation	1,547,979,000

¹Excludes amounts not considered

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,547,979,000 for health resources and services. This is \$392,522,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is \$43,896,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation of \$1,504,083,000, and \$983,396,000 more than the House allowance.

The Health Resources and Services Administration appropriation supports activities to improve the accessibility of health services in underserved areas and to provide health care services to designated beneficiaries; to increase the number of health care providers serving populations of minorities and underserved; to promote the Health Maintenance Organization [HMO] concept and to encourage the continued growth and development of the HMO industry; and to administer Federal loan and grant programs which have aided the development and operation of health care delivery systems.

The Committee did not consider that part of the administration's request for the Health Resources and Services programs based on proposed legislation which has not been adopted by the Congress to date. The proposed legislation would have consolidated the community health centers, black lung clinics, migrant health, and family planning categorical programs into the primary care block grant.

The Committee has included language to prevent the reduction of fiscal year 1986 appropriated full-time equivalent positions from imposed personnel ceilings not established by statute. It is the Committee's intent to insure that all programs have the necessary staff to administer and effectively operate these programs.

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Maternal and child health block grant

The Committee recommends \$478,000,000 for the Maternal and Child Health [MCH] Block Grant Program. This is the same as the administration request, the House allowance, and the appropriation for fis-

cal year 1985. The Committee recommendation represents the fully authorized level of funding for this program.

The MCH block grant is a principal source of support to assist the States in their efforts to provide adequate health care for mothers and children who otherwise do not have access to such care.

The Committee directs that, of the amount recommended, \$406,300,000 (or 85 percent) be distributed to the States as block grants to support projects designed to improve the quality and availability of services for mothers and children. These funds will be allocated on a prorata (percentage) system based on the fiscal year 1981 program level.

The Committee directs that the remaining \$71,700,000 (or 15 percent) be used for special projects of regional and national significance [SPRANS]. These funds will provide for approximately 420 projects, the same number as the fiscal year 1985 level. The allowance for SPRANS is an increase of \$11,800,000 over the fiscal year 1986 administration request and will provide support for approximately 60 more projects.

Last year the Committee directed the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance to work closely with officials at the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate to ensure that the truly pressing needs of native Hawaiians were addressed under the 15-percent set-aside for programs of national significance. The Committee understands that preliminary discussions have been held and, further, that an initial planning project has been awarded. The Committee was pleased to learn of this progress and remains very concerned about these native American people. Accordingly, the Department is directed to continue to give priority to their needs this fiscal year.

Hispanic women have the highest fertility rates of any subpopulation in the United States. This data, in combination with the youthfulness of the population and the prevalence of risk factors such as poverty, low levels of education, teen pregnancy, and others, suggest the possibility of extensive health problems for Hispanic women in the childbearing years. Other data have shown that some segments of the Hispanic population have high proportions of low birth weight babies, yet another indication of potential problems affecting the survival and quality of life for Hispanic infants. The Committee directs the Public Health Service to address this problem through expanded programs targeting high-risk Hispanic populations, focusing on educational efforts aimed at increasing knowledge of preventive measures and increase of preventive services, particularly in the prenatal period.

Primary care block grant/community health centers

The Committee has provided \$405,000,000 for the Community Health Centers [CHC] Program. This is \$22,000,000 more than the amount provided in fiscal year 1985. The administration proposed a total of \$550,100,000 for this program which was to be consolidated with the black lung, migrant health, and family planning programs. The House deferred consideration of this activity.

The primary objective of the CHC Program is to develop the capacity to organize and deliver primary health care services to medically under-

served and unserved populations, making optimum use of Federal, State, and local resources.

Fiscal year 1986 funding for the CARES project in North Dakota should be provided for by the Health Resources and Services Administration through community health centers at the level of \$225,000.

In fiscal year 1984 community and migrant health centers provided health care to 5.4 million people in underserved areas. As a result of the increase in funding in fiscal year 1985, the Committee is pleased to note that an estimated 500,000 new patients will receive services in 1985. This achievement is highly significant in light of the increasing number of uninsured families. The General Accounting Office reports that in 1985 some 35 million people were uninsured.

The amount provided by the Committee for fiscal year 1986 allows for an increase of \$22,000,000 over fiscal year 1985. This increase is, nevertheless, insufficient to carry out the administration's plan to convert 697 National Health Service Corps [NHSC] obligees from Federal-salaried to private practice grant hires [PP] at centers. The estimated cost of this conversion effort is about \$50,000,000, which assumes that centers will absorb all support costs.

The Committee is once again deeply concerned that virtually all of the additional funds provided in recent years have gone for new or special activities, while relatively little has been used to offset increased costs at existing centers—contrary to the explicit directives of this Committee. Our concern continues to be that this policy may adversely affect the quality of patient care. Moreover, a new, highly questionable policy (zero-based assessments) was implemented this year, and the Committee is concerned with its impact.

Accordingly, the Committee directs the following:

One, that the Secretary maintain current service levels at existing centers before any amounts may be spent for new activities including NHSC conversions.

Two, that by no later than December 31, 1985, the Department shall submit to the Committee a report listing each center by State, detailing the level of operational grant support for each center (separating out one-time or special-purpose funding) for each of the last 3 fiscal years (fiscal years 1983–85), showing the number of registered patients and patient encounters for each year, and listing the physicians by specialty for each center.

Three, that by February 15, 1986, the Department project the amounts required to implement the true costs of its remaining NHSC conversion policy to include salary, fringe and malpractice costs for each obligee not converted under this appropriation for either community or migrant health centers. This report should include an estimate of conversion cost per person and a projection of the number to be converted.

The Committee is deeply concerned with recent efforts by the Department to circumvent clear directions set by this and the authorizing committees with respect to the administration of community and mi-

grant health centers. Again this year, the Senate has passed legislation (S. 1282) which retains Federal management and specifically repeals a State-administered block grant approach for these programs. Despite this clear direction, the Department has proposed to fund States not only for planning, but also for administrative activities under cooperative agreements. The Committee is pleased with the record of efficiency and effectiveness compiled by the health centers under Federal management. Therefore, in light of scarce resources, the Committee does not approve of this costly new activity and has included bill language prohibiting the use of funds for administrative and monitoring activities, which duplicate current Federal management responsibilities. This prohibition would not apply to contracts with States for National Health Service Corps activities or to cooperative efforts involving planning for primary care services.

Black lung clinics

The Committee has included \$3,500,000 for black lung clinics. This is \$200,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 level and the House allowance. The administration proposes to include the Black Lung Clinics Categorical Program under the proposed primary care block grant. The legislation has not passed the Congress.

This program, through project grants or contracts, assists public and private entities to establish and operate clinics which provide for the analysis, examination, and treatment of respiratory and pulmonary impairments in coal miners. These clinics reduce the incidence of high-cost inpatient treatment for these conditions. With funds provided, the program will continue to provide access to health care services for 47,500 victims of black lung disease in 38 black lung clinics.

Migrant health

The Committee has included \$46,500,000 for migrant health centers. This is \$2,200,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The administration proposes legislation to shift the Migrant Health Program from a categorical activity to the proposed primary health care block grant. This legislation has not passed the Congress. The House deferred consideration of this activity.

The Migrant Health Program, through project grant authority, provides primary health care services to migrants and seasonal farmworkers and their families. These services are provided in primary care centers, birthing centers targeted to high-risk mothers and infants, and in hospitals reimbursed by the Health Care Financing Administration, as well as insurance and limited hospitalization programs. With funds provided, an estimated 500,000 migrants and seasonal farmworkers will be served.

Family planning

The Committee recommends \$142,500,000 for family planning services, the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The administration proposed to include the Family Planning Program under the primary care block grant. The proposal would require legislation by Congress. The House deferred consideration of this activity.

This program provides discretionary grant funds to States, local health departments, and private nonprofit groups to support the provision of voluntary family planning services primarily to low-income persons. The program functions through a network of clinics operated by the grantees.

Home health

The Committee has recommended \$3,000,000 for the continuation of the Home Health Program. This is the same level of funding which was provided in fiscal year 1985 and \$3,000,000 more than the House allowance. There is no budget request for the program.

The Home Health Program provides grants and loans during the initial operation or agency expansion of home health agencies, as well as trains personnel to work in these agencies. An estimated 35 organizations will receive service grants and 26 training grants during fiscal year 1986.

National Health Service Corps

The Committee recommends \$63,500,000 for the National Health Service Corps [NHSC] Field Program. This is \$17,707,000 more than the administration request for this program and \$17,774,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985. The House deferred consideration of this program.

The purpose of the National Health Service Corps Program is to improve the delivery of health care services to health manpower shortage areas and to improve access to health care in these areas by the appropriate placement of health professionals and resources.

Funds are used to pay salaries of Corps personnel, to assist communities in developing National Health Service Corps sites, to recruit and assign personnel to health manpower shortage areas, and to establish and maintain health care delivery systems in these areas.

The Committee has noted that, in its request, the administration has projected a net increase of 697 private placement assignments at community and migrant health centers; however, no additional funds have been requested by the administration for these programs to support the added costs of such assignments in fiscal year 1986.

The Committee is aware that the current projections for each different type of NHSC assignment (whether federally salaried, PPO, or PP) are estimates and that actual numbers will not be available until later in the fiscal year when eligible obligors have each chosen their type of assignment. The Committee has, therefore, provided the necessary funds to cover a portion of the costs for such assignments through the NHSC field program; however, it is the Committee's clear intent that any funds remaining unobligated in this program should be transferred to the CHC and MH programs to support the costs associated with new PP assignments at the health centers.

The Department is directed to maintain its efforts with the University of Hawaii School of Medicine under the National Health Service Corps program until a comprehensive strategy is developed for the Pacific

basin region which takes into account the recommendations of the HHS Pacific Basin Task Force.

Hansen's disease

The Committee has included \$19,103,000 for the Hansen's Disease Program, the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and \$222,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1985.

The funds requested would support continued health care to a rotating resident population of approximately 220 patients at Carville, 3,000 patients now being served by the 12 sites of the Regional Hansen's Disease Program, and continued support of the existing training and research activities at Carville. Also, the funds provide payments to survivors and dependents of the Tuskegee syphilis study.

Federal employee occupational health

The Committee has recommended \$600,000 for the Federal Employee Occupational Health Program, the same as the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1985 and \$600,000 more than the House allowance. No funds are requested by the administration for fiscal year 1986.

The program is designed to meet the occupational health and safety needs of Federal employees, and about 167 health units are expected to be in operation during 1986 providing services to approximately 293,000 Federal employees.

The Committee includes funds to ensure that the national Federal Employee Occupational Health offices remain open and available to serve Federal employees. The Committee directs the Department to provide, by March 1986, a detailed study of Federal Employee Occupational Health operations and alternatives for carrying out and financing these functions in the most efficient and effective manner to provide state-of-the-art comprehensive occupational health care. Until this is submitted, the Committee directs that there be no reduction in staff or services.

Payment to Hawaii

The Committee has included \$3,300,000 for the payment to Hawaii. This is \$800,000 more than the budget request, the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, and the House allowance.

Payments are made to the State of Hawaii to support partially the cost for care and treatment of persons with Hansen's disease.

Organ transplants

Included in the Committee allowance is \$1,200,000 to continue activities initiated in fiscal year 1985 under the National Organ Transplant Act which is \$800,000 more than the House allowance. It is expected that the Task Force on Organ Transplantation, which will complete its work in January 1986, will recommend establishment of an organ procurement and transplantation network under section 372 of the Public Health Service Act. A total of \$800,000 of the allowance for organ transplant activities is provided to support the organization of the network and initiation of the registry.

The Committee expects the Secretary to award the contract for the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network required by section 372 of the Public Health Service Act not later than December 15, 1985.

Payments to a contractor under section 372 shall be in addition to any payments currently being made through the Medicare Program for matching donor organs with recipients. The Committee expects the Health Care Financing Administration to continue paying the cost of matching kidney donors with recipients.

Section 373 of the Public Health Service Act requires the Secretary to develop and maintain a scientific registry of the recipients of organ transplants. Because of the importance of this information in determining appropriate coverage policy, the Committee is concerned that this provision be implemented as soon as possible. The Secretary shall report to the Committee within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this act providing a timetable on the steps to be taken to implement this provision.

Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance—Direct operations

The Committee has included \$43,000,000 for the direct operations of the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance. This is \$15,864,000 more than the administration request and \$2,060,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1985. The House deferred consideration of this activity.

This amount will support 812 full-time equivalents [FTE], the same as the 1985 level.

The Committee rejects the proposed reduction of 317 FTE's in the administration request for the consolidation of primary care block grant programs, closeout for the NHSC scholarship and home health programs, and a reduction in staffing for administering the MCH block grant. The Committee's recommendation will provide resources that will be commensurate with the activity level of the direct operations account in 1986. Also the Committee's mark continues to provide for the family planning programs in the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

For health professions, the bill includes \$234,400,000, an increase of \$231,420,000 over the budget request and \$100,000 over the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. These national programs significantly influence the type and quality of health care that will be available to future generations of Americans. The programs address the need to provide Americans with access to high-quality health care at a reasonable cost, to keep the doors of our health professions schools open to academically qualified students, regardless of their economic background, to promote good health and to prevent disease to the extent possible, to return individuals who are acutely ill to good health, and to improve the quality of life for the elderly, chronically ill and the disabled.

Exceptional financial need scholarships

The Committee recommends \$7,000,000 for the Exceptional Financial Need Scholarship Program in fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity. The House deferred consideration of this activity.

This program assists persons with limited resources to enter a health professions school by providing a scholarship to students in their first year of post-baccalaureate study. These students, because of their background, are reluctant to take on major loan commitments before they have established their ability to pursue educational training.

National Health Service Corps scholarships

The Committee recommends \$2,300,000 for the National Health Service Corps [NHSC] Scholarship Program. This is the same as the amount provided for fiscal year 1985. The administration requested no funding for NHSC scholarships and the House did not consider funding for this activity.

The Scholarship Program provides tuition, fee, and stipend support to enable medical and dental students to complete their professional education. Former recipients of exceptional financial need [EFN] scholarships are given preference in new awards in return for an agreement to serve in health manpower shortage areas [HMSA's]. One year of service obligation is required for each year of scholarship support. Service obligations are for a minimum of 2 years and up to 4.

Financial distress

The Committee has included \$5,600,000 for the Financial Distress Program for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The administration requested no funding for this program for fiscal year 1986 and the House did not consider funding for this activity.

This program provides Federal assistance to health professions schools in the form of multiyear support grants or cooperative agreements to meet incurred or prospective costs of operation to the extent essential to remove schools from serious and long-standing financial instability. The funds provided are part of a multiyear plan to support the four traditionally black health professions schools: Meharry Medical and Dental Schools, Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine, and Xavier School of Pharmacy.

The Committee understands that certain circumstances necessitated the approval of a revised financial plan which provided for additional expenditures and extended by 1 year the scheduled phaseout of the program in 1987, rather than in 1986.

Public health capitation

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the Public Health Capitation Program for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985. No funds were requested by the administration for this program and the House deferred consideration of this activity.

Public health capitation grants provide financial support to 23 schools of public health, with an estimated enrollment of 7,500, to assist them in meeting the costs of their educational programs. Support of these schools is integral to the national initiative to improve the health status of Americans through health promotion and disease prevention programs and to provide for an adequate supply of public health personnel.

Graduate programs in health administration

The Committee recommends \$1,500,000 for graduate programs in health administration. This is the same as the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985. The administration did not request funding for this program for fiscal year 1986 and the House deferred consideration of this activity. This program provides grants to public or nonprofit private educational entities, including schools of social work but excluding schools of public health, to support the expansion and improvement of graduate programs in health administration, hospital administration, and health planning.

Public health traineeships

The Committee has included \$3,000,000 for public health traineeships for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1986 and the House did not consider funding for this activity.

This program provides grants to schools of public health in order to award traineeships to graduate students in public health to improve the capability of the health care system to respond to new challenges resulting from industrialization and an economically and socially complex and changing society. To accomplish this, the program supports specialized training of health professions personnel in high-priority targeted public health fields such as biostatistics, epidemiology, nutrition, environmental health, occupational health, and maternal and child health.

Health administration traineeships

The Committee has included \$500,000 for the Health Administration Traineeship Program. This is the same as the amount provided for 1985. The administration did not request funding for this activity, nor did the House consider funding for this activity.

Grants are awarded to public or nonprofit educational institutions, excluding schools of public health, to support traineeships for graduate study in accredited programs in health administration, hospital administration, or health policy analysis and planning so that health administrators and managers are prepared to address the increasingly complex health care system.

Preventive medicine residencies

The Committee recommends \$1,600,000 for the Preventive Medicine Residencies Program. This is the same as the 1985 appropriation. The administration did not request funding for this activity, nor did the House consider funding for this activity.

The Nation is facing a projected shortage of 1,750 preventive medicine physicians by 1990. This program provides grants and contracts to schools of medicine, osteopathy, and public health to support the planning, development, and operation of physician residency training programs in preventive medicine. The program also provides financial assistance to residents who plan to specialize or work in preventive medicine.

Family medicine/general dentistry residencies and training

The Committee has recommended \$36,000,000 for the Family Medicine and General Dentistry Residencies and Training Program for fiscal year 1986. This is \$50,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The administration requested no funds for this program in fiscal year 1986 and the House deferred consideration of this activity.

This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medical and dental schools to support predoctoral, internship, faculty development, and residency programs in family medicine and residency programs in general dentistry. The program also provides financial assistance to students who plan to practice family medicine. It is expected that these funds will support close to 190 graduate projects, 65 predoctoral projects, and 35 faculty development projects. The Committee directs that at least \$2,000,000 of the total amount recommended be allocated to support advanced education in general dentistry.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The Committee recommends \$18,500,000 for general internal medicine and pediatrics for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the 1985 appropriation. The administration did not request funding for this activity and the House deferred consideration of this activity.

This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medical schools to support residencies in internal medicine and pediatrics. The program helps maintain a sufficient supply of physicians oriented to the primary care needs of the population.

Family medicine departments

The Committee has included \$7,500,000 for family medicine departments in fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the amount provided in fiscal year 1985. The administration did not request funding for this activity, nor did the House consider funding.

The Family Medicine Departments Program provides grants to schools of medicine to establish and maintain academic administrative units to provide clinical instruction in family medicine. The maintenance of this academic base for family practice within medical schools is crucial to the specialty's ability to remain viable in an environment of scarce economic resources. These funds will provide for approximately 70 awards to medical and osteopathic schools.

Physician assistants

The Committee has recommended \$4,800,000 for the Physician Assistants Program in fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 level. No funds are requested by the administration for physician assistant training for fiscal year 1986 and the House deferred consideration of funding for this activity.

The Physician Assistants Program, through grants or contracts to schools of medicine and osteopathy and other public or nonprofit private entities, supports efforts to develop and maintain physician assistant training programs. Physician assistants practice principally primary medical care. Studies have shown that, with the addition of physician assistants to a physician's practice, productivity of the practice may increase by as much as 50 percent and that average charges to patients or third-party payers are lower than traditional practices.

Area health education centers

The Committee recommends \$18,000,000 for area health education centers [AHEC's] for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1985. No funds are requested by the administration for this program for fiscal year 1986 and the House deferred consideration of funding for this activity.

The primary purpose of the AHEC Program is to attract and retain primary care professionals in shortage areas by linking the academic resources of health science centers to the clinical resources of underserved communities for training and educational purposes. Funds are awarded to medical and osteopathic schools and will support an estimated 16 ongoing AHEC projects and an estimated 16 special initiative projects.

Health professions data analysis

The Committee has included \$2,000,000 for the Health Professions Analytical Studies and Reports Program for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 level. The administration requested no funds for this activity for fiscal year 1986 and the House did not consider funding for this activity.

This program provides for the collection and analysis of information and data on the health professions not available through any other source and essential to the formation of national health policy. In addition, support is provided for the completion of special reports requested by the Congress and for the examination of such issues as diverse as changes relating to specialty needs and the characteristics of medical specialty education or the study of foreign medical graduates. These funds are also used for properly identifying, designating, and reviewing health professions shortage areas and mental health shortage areas throughout the United States.

For the past 5 years the Committee has urged HRSA to develop comprehensive generic-oriented mental health shortage designations in order to ensure that the Committee has the most up-to-date information available. The Committee has been assured that the Department is proceeding in this direction. The Committee urges HRSA to complete this task in a timely fashion.

Disadvantaged assistance

The Committee has recommended \$24,000,000 for the Disadvantaged Assistance Program in fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 level. The administration requested no funds for this activity in fiscal year 1986 and the House deferred consideration of this activity.

The Disadvantaged Assistance Program is the principal Direct Federal Training Program for underrepresented minorities and other students who are financially or otherwise disadvantaged and who are interested in pursuing a health career. Funds are awarded through grants and contracts directly to public and nonprofit private health or educational entities to support recruitment, retention, and placement of students.

Health professions special education initiatives

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the Health Professions Special Education Initiatives Program. This is the same as the 1985 appropriation. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1986 and the House deferred consideration of this activity.

The Health Professions Special Education Initiatives Program supports high-priority targeted crisis prevention activities which are in the national interest. Funds are awarded through grants and contracts to health professions institutions and other entities to carry out special educational training programs in geriatrics, health economics, health promotion, and disease prevention.

The country is currently experiencing a critical shortage of practicing podiatrists. Apart from its effect on the general population, the shortage is having a particularly severe impact on poor and elderly persons living in medically underserved areas. The Committee, therefore, expects that a portion of the funds provided for this activity be used to continue the podiatric medicine training grant program at the fiscal year 1985 funding level.

Pacific basin initiative

The Committee was distressed that it took HRSA nearly a full year to even begin negotiations with the John A. Burns School of Medicine to initiate the Pacific basin medical officers training project on Ponape. Funds were made available for this project during the regular fiscal year 1985 appropriations process, and the program is urgently needed to address the pressing health delivery problems of the region. The Committee expects HRSA to be more responsive to this program in the future.

Geriatric training initiative

The Committee has included \$5,000,000 to continue programs in geriatric health care methodology. This is the same as the 1985 appropriation. The House did not consider funding for this activity. These funds will be used to assist those academic administrative units established to provide clinical instruction in geriatrics.

The Committee recognizes that there is a severe shortage of physicians and health professionals who are trained to meet the special needs of our growing elderly population. The Committee continues to be con-

cerned about the future trends in health care for the aged. Between now and the year 2000, the size of the population group aged 55 and older is expected to increase 19 percent; 65 and older will increase 27 percent; and 75 and older will increase by over 50 percent.

Advanced nurse training

The Committee recommends \$16,500,000 for advanced nurse training for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1985 and \$50,000 more than the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1986.

This program provides institutional support, through grants or contracts, to nursing schools to strengthen and expand graduate nurse training at the masters or doctoral level leading to the development of clinical nurse specialists, teachers, administrators, and supervisors.

The Committee recognizes the complexity of today's health care settings which demand specialized knowledge and experienced and skilled administrators, managers, and specialists. This need was supported by the findings and recommendations in the congressionally mandated report on nursing education prepared by the Institute of Medicine in January 1982, which reinforces the importance of the Federal role in nurse training activities.

The Committee has learned that the Division of Nursing presently does not accept applications submitted by Schools of Nursing which address the area of mental health care. The Committee believes that the systematic exclusion of applications addressing this subject matter is highly inappropriate and, accordingly, directs the Division of Nursing to begin funding appropriate applications in the mental health area. The Committee further directs the Department to provide the Committee, by March 1, 1986, with a report on those mental health grants which are funded, or which have been referred to another part of the Department.

With increasing congressional consideration being given to significantly modifying the present medicare nursing education provisions, the Committee believes that it is important that HRSA develop a comprehensive report on nursing education activities reimbursable under medicare and the extent to which these may have to be taken up by HRSA. The Committee is especially interested in that aspect of nurse training which involves the provision of clinical services by nursing students.

Nurse practitioners

The Committee has included \$12,000,000 for the Nurse Practitioner Program for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985 and provided by the House. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1986.

This program provides grants to public or nonprofit hospitals and other entities to plan, develop, and operate programs to train nurse practitioners in primary health care, and to improve educational programs to assure competency of primary health care providers.

Nursing special projects

The Committee recommends \$9,500,000 for nursing special projects for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 level and the House allowance. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1986.

This program provides grants and contracts to nursing schools and other institutions to develop innovative nursing methods, especially for treating high-risk groups such as the elderly, children, pregnant women, and native Hawaiians and other Pacific islanders. The program is also designed to increase educational opportunities for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter the nursing profession, to upgrade the skills of licensed practical nurses, nursing assistants, and other paraprofessional nursing personnel, and to address other areas emphasizing primary care.

Nurse traineeships

The Committee has included \$11,500,000 for the Professional Nurse Traineeships Program for fiscal year 1986. This is \$50,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1985 and the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The Nurse Traineeships Program provides support to eligible public or nonprofit institutions which, in turn, award traineeship grants to professional nurses receiving advanced educational preparation for administrative or supervisory positions, or to serve in other professional nurse specialties.

Nursing fellowships

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for the Nursing Fellowship Program for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985. No funds were requested by the administration for this program and the House deferred consideration of this activity.

This program provides grants to individuals and institutions to support predoctoral and postdoctoral study in nursing research and in the biomedical and behavioral fields important to nursing. After completion of training, recipients must engage in continuous research or teaching for a period equal to the total period of grant support in excess of 12 months.

Nursing research grants

The Committee has included \$10,000,000 for the Nursing Research Grants Program for fiscal year 1986. This is \$600,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity.

This program provides grants to public and private organizations and institutions to improve the health care of Americans through support of high-quality research projects in areas related to nursing practices, education, and delivery of services.

Nurse anesthetists

The Committee has recommended \$800,000 for the Nurse Anesthetists Program for fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program funds grants to public or private nonprofit institutions to cover the costs of traineeships for the training of licensed, registered nurses to be nurse anesthetists. Approximately one-half of all anesthesia care in the United States is provided by nurse anesthetists, and over two-thirds of the current supply of nurse anesthetists deliver services in small hospital settings in medically underserved areas.

Demonstration projects

The Committee recommends \$2,700,000 for nursing demonstration projects for fiscal year 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity. The House did not consider funding for this purpose.

This program provides grants and contracts to nursing schools and other entities for projects to combine nursing education and practice in a variety of health care facilities, to improve access to nursing services in the community, and to encourage geographic and specialty distribution of nurses.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of access to essential health care services, especially for the elderly. The Committee believes that the results of this program will encourage more nurses to work in noninstitutional settings and in health manpower shortage areas, thus improving the public's access to health care.

The Committee is also aware that over the last several years there have been numerous legislative proposals to provide direct reimbursement for nursing services under Federal health programs. While conceptually supportive of direct reimbursement for nurses; many Federal policymakers have expressed a desire for more data about the cost-effectiveness of nursing care. The Committee directs the Secretary to fund projects to demonstrate improved methods for expanding access to nursing practice arrangements in the community. Such demonstrations should provide information on the costs, effectiveness, and accessibility of such projects and on payment policy and problems. The Committee expects that the knowledge gained from this authority will provide the Federal Government and private payers with valuable experience to study proposals for changes in reimbursement policy.

Nursing faculty fellowships

The Committee recommends \$1,100,000 for the Nursing Fellowship Program for fiscal year 1986. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity, nor did the House provide funds for this purpose.

This program provides grants to nursing schools which, in turn, award postbaccalaureate fellowships to their faculty. This will enable faculty to investigate cost-effective alternatives to traditional health care,

with special attention to the needs of at-risk populations, such as the elderly, premature infants, physically and mentally disabled individuals, and ethnic and minority groups. Faculty may also examine nursing care interventions that result in positive outcomes in health status, with attention to interventions which address family violence, drug and alcohol abuse, the health of women, adolescent care, and disease prevention.

The Committee is very aware of the escalating costs of providing traditional health care. It is the intent of the Committee that these nursing fellowships will result in concrete recommendations about innovative ways to provide more cost-effective, prevention-oriented health care, especially to society's most vulnerable populations.

Center for Nursing Research

The Committee understands that the fiscal year 1985 supplemental appropriation will extend the availability to use \$5,000,000 and 40 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions for the Center for Nursing Research through September 30, 1986. These funds were originally appropriated under Public Law 98-139 in fiscal year 1985. Therefore, no additional funds or FTE's are recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1986. No funds were requested for this activity by the administration in fiscal year 1986 and the House did not provide funds for this activity.

Bureau of Health Professions

Program support

The Committee recommends \$23,000,000 and 370 full-time equivalent positions for administration of the national health professions and nurse training programs for fiscal year 1986. This is \$20,020,000 more than the administration's request, \$3,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, and the same number of positions as the 1985 level. The House did not consider funding for this activity. The Committee has allowed a dollar increase due to inflation and increased mandatory costs.

The staff of the Bureau of Health Professions provides consultative and technical services to the executive and legislative branches, to medical and nursing schools and to a wide variety of other entities working together for the improvement of the health care provided to our citizens. The Committee is aware of the need to maintain a professional staff of highly skilled and experienced individuals with the expertise essential to administering these national programs.

Health maintenance organizations and resources development

Health planning

The Committee recommends \$65,086,000 to maintain health planning programs. This is \$100,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity. The House deferred consideration of this activity.

This appropriation provides grants to State and local planning agencies. The agencies develop and implement plans and make recommendations with respect to the need for and delivery of health care services

in the State and local areas. This amount also includes funds to provide for technical assistance and planning methods development through contracts with Centers for Health Planning.

Health teaching facilities interest subsidies

The Committee recommends \$1,228,000 for interest subsidies for three health professions teaching facilities. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and \$28,000 more than the amount requested by the administration and provided by the House for this activity.

Bureau of Health Maintenance Organizations and Resources Development—Direct operations

The Committee has recommended \$14,312,000 for direct operations activities. This is \$598,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985 and \$336,000 less than the amount requested by the administration. The House deferred consideration of this activity.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommends \$750,000 for maintenance and repairs to facilities at the National Hansen's Disease Center. This is the same amount as the administration request for 1986 and the same amount provided by the House. In fiscal year 1985 there was no appropriation since unobligated funds from prior years were made available for maintenance and repairs of these facilities. This allowance will provide for routine recurring repairs and improvements, specifically roof repairs or replacement, painting, boiler overhaul, and the replacement of leaking PCB transformers. These are necessary improvements to ensure continued safe and efficient operation of the center located in Carville, LA.

Program management

The Committee has included \$23,000,000 for the Health Resources and Services Administration program management activity for fiscal year 1986. This is an increase of \$10,762,000 over the administration request and is \$752,000 over the fiscal year 1985 level. The House deferred consideration of this activity. This amount will support 343 full-time equivalents [FTE].

Within funds available for this activity, HRSA may make reallocations to other management and operating activities to continue high-priority programs.

Last year the Committee took note of the transfer of the engineering services function from the departmental management account to the Health Resources and Services Administration. The Department has requested only 65 FTE's and \$3,520,000 for this function in fiscal year 1986, a reduction of 62 FTE's and \$3,280,000 from fiscal year 1985. The Committee is concerned that the Department's request does not give due consideration to the engineering services workload implications stemming from the historical fact that the Congress has had to appropriate funds for critical construction projects not requested by the Department. Therefore, the Committee is including \$5,500,000 and 90 FTE's in the HRSA program management account for this function in fiscal year 1986. This level of funding will also permit HRSA to meet

approximately \$100,000 in severance pay costs during fiscal year 1986. These costs were not reflected in the administration's budget request.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

1985 comparable appropriation	\$26,500,000
1986 appropriation request	25,000,000
House allowance	25,000,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for the Medical Facilities Guarantee and Loan Fund. This is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and \$1,500,000 less than the 1985 level. An additional \$5,800,000 will be provided from prior-year unobligated funds and repayments of principal and interest on loans to meet total interest subsidy requirements of approximately \$30,800,000. These funds are used to comply with the obligation of the Federal Government to pay interest subsidies on federally guaranteed loans throughout the life of the loans. These loans were used for hospital modernization, construction, and conversion.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS [HEAL]

The Committee recommends a \$275,000,000 loan guarantee ceiling for HEAL loans to health professions students. This is \$175,000,000 more than the administration request and \$25,000,000 more than the 1985 level. In addition, any unused portion of the fiscal 1985 ceiling may be used for HEAL loan commitments and disbursements in fiscal year 1986.

This program provides a major source of funds to thousands of health professions students pursuing health careers at relatively low costs to the Federal Government. Direct appropriations are only necessary if the student loan insurance funds (whose moneys are derived from insurance premiums charged to HEAL borrowers) is insufficient to make payments on defaulted loans. Since inception of this program in 1978, no direct appropriation of funds has been necessary.

The Committee is distressed to learn that the Office of Management and Budget has taken action which appears to impede the commitment of the health education assistance guaranteed loans to individual borrowers through mechanisms which the Committee views to be quite unnecessary, such as apportioning the amount authorized to be guaranteed.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS COMMUNITY LOAN PROGRAM

The Committee recommends a loan limit of \$1,000,000 for community loans and private practice loans. This is the same as the administration request.

The governing boards of freestanding NHSC sites may be provided loans to assist them in the initial development and operation of health care facilities in which NHSC providers are placed.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

The Health Maintenance Organization [HMO] Loan and Loan Guarantee Fund originally was established to provide working capital during the initial operating period of an HMO when financial deficits are expected. The statutory maximum amount for an initial operating loan to an HMO is \$7,000,000; however, disbursements are limited to no more than \$3,000,000 annually.

No new loans are being made after fiscal year 1983. The Committee has included bill language as requested by the administration and included by the House which limits disbursements on loans made prior to 1984 to \$700,000. Fiscal year 1986 is the last year in which loan disbursements will be made from this fund.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

1985 comparable appropriation	\$414,024,000
1986 appropriation request	420,434,000
House allowance	441,194,000
Committee recommendation	476,777,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$476,777,000 for the Centers for Disease Control, an increase of \$56,343,000 over the administration request, and \$62,753,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$414,024,000 and \$35,583,000 more than the House allowance.

The disease control, research, and training appropriation provides support for the Centers for Disease Control [CDC], which is the focal point within the Public Health Service for prevention application. By setting national objectives, conducting investigations, studies, surveillance, training, and developing health promotion strategies, CDC seeks to improve the health and quality of life of the people of the United States.

To accomplish this objective, CDC identifies and defines preventable health problems and maintains active surveillance of diseases through epidemiologic and laboratory investigations and data collection, analysis, and distribution; serves as the PHS lead agency in developing and implementing operational research aimed at developing and testing effective disease prevention, control, and health promotion programs; responds to public health emergencies; operates a national program to address environmentally related health problems; administers a national program for research, training, and technical assistance to assure safe and healthful working conditions for employees; develops and implements a program to sustain a strong national public health work force; and conducts a national program for improving the performance of clinical laboratories.

CDC is responsible for controlling the introduction and spread of infectious diseases, and provides consultation and assistance to other nations and international agencies to assist in improving their disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion activities. CDC administers the preventive health and health services block

grant and specific preventive health categorical grant programs while providing program expertise and assistance in responding to Federal, State, local, and private organizations on matters related to disease prevention and control activities.

Preventive health and health services block grant

For the preventive health and health services block grant, the Committee recommends \$93,441,000, which includes \$525,000 and 10 positions to fund technical assistance and support activities. This amount is \$3,916,000 more than the budget request and \$3,941,000 above the 1985 funding level. These grants provide States with funds for preventive health activities to reduce preventable morbidity and mortality and improve the quality of life of people within their States.

Prevention centers

The Committee has included \$3,000,000 for the support of centers for health promotion and disease prevention authorized by Public Law 98-551. Funds for this initiative were proposed by the Senate in the fiscal year 1985 supplemental appropriations bill, but were deleted without prejudice by the conferees. The Committee continues to receive testimony heralding the cost effectiveness of preventive care, but stressing how little funds are actually expended in this area. These centers will conduct research and demonstration projects and will become a primary focus for the Department's efforts in disease prevention and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Such centers will, in the long run, result in reduced health care costs. The Department should consider the establishment of an international center focusing on collaborative efforts in the Pacific Basin and Southeast Asia.

Sexually transmitted diseases

The Committee recommends \$57,406,000 for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases, \$2,243,000 more than the budget request and House allowance to provide cost-of-living increases of \$2,002,000 for grants and \$241,000 for program operations. This is \$4,431,000 more than the level of funding in 1985.

The Committee continues to be pleased that, based on provisional data, gonorrhea declined 6 percent and primary and secondary syphilis declined 11 percent in 1984. The Committee also notes that first admissions to mental hospitals for syphilitic psychoses have declined by 98 percent, and infant deaths caused by syphilis have declined by 99 percent since 1943. The Committee continues to be concerned about the incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases such as chlamydia. The Committee therefore recommends that CDC consider establishing a national system for surveillance and control of this serious health problem.

Immunization

The Committee recommends a total of \$57,202,000 for immunization activities in 1986, which is \$2,674,000 more than the budget request and House allowance and \$2,955,000 above the 1985 level. Of the total, \$44,859,000 is for grants, \$8,343,000 is for program operations, and \$4,000,000 is to continue funding the vaccine stockpile. The \$2,459,000

increase in grants reflects the increasing costs associated with DTP (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis) vaccine and cost-of-living increases.

The Committee recognizes the tremendous progress made in protecting our Nation's children by raising their immunization levels since the immunization campaign was initiated in 1977. Immunizations make an important contribution to health cost containment as well as improving the quality of life of the communities served. For example, the benefit-cost ratio of rubella immunization, given in combination with measles vaccine, is estimated to be 23:1, and the benefit-cost ratio for polio immunization is 10.3:1. This translates into an estimated savings of about \$1,000,000,000 per year for polio, and \$500,000,000 per year for measles. Since 1963, an estimated 57 million cases of measles and 19,100 cases of mental retardation have been averted, and 5,700 children's lives have been saved as a result of measles immunization.

Infectious diseases

For infectious diseases activities, the Committee recommends \$101,698,000, \$20,981,000 more than the amended budget request and House allowance. This amount is \$41,596,000 more than the previous year's level. Efforts in infectious disease prevention include the development of new or improved prevention and control methods and techniques, and acceleration of the general application of accepted prevention technology. These activities complement the epidemic activities and provide a major component of the public health base which is vital to CDC's emergency response.

CDC is to be commended for its intensive efforts in surveillance and epidemiologic investigations which, early in the course of the epidemic, led to the recognition of AIDS as an infectious disease. This rapid determination of risk factors without identifiable cause made possible the issuance of accurate recommendations for prevention of AIDS and steps to protect the Nation's blood supply.

The CDC has continued to demonstrate its leadership in AIDS prevention and provides hope that, by working together with other Public Health Service agencies and medical, public health, and community organizations, progress can be made in controlling this dreaded disease.

For CDC's numerous AIDS efforts, the Committee has provided \$64,925,000, an amount which is \$36,225,000 over the fiscal year 1985 level and \$19,280,000 more than the administration request and House allowance. The increase will assure expanded efforts to determine the epidemiology and natural history of AIDS and HTLV-III infections so effective prevention and control programs can be developed. The increase will also fund health education/risk reduction programs, which is the only prevention mechanism available until a vaccine and/or therapy for AIDS has been developed. Public information efforts have created widespread awareness about the AIDS problem. This awareness now provides a favorable climate for implementing health education/risk reduction programs that are targeted to high risk populations and that are focused on influencing disease-related behaviors. Effective health education may well result in the modification of an individual's lifestyle to

prevent the transmission of AIDS or HTLV-III infections. If additional resources are needed as the result of future breakthroughs, the Committee directs the Department to submit the request to the Committee for consideration as soon as possible.

Recently there has been an increased demand for testing and counseling at alternative test sites. This demand demonstrates that the strategy of recommending that high risk individuals go to alternative sites instead of blood banks is working, thereby helping to protect the Nation's blood supply. To assure that such sites remain available and able to continue to provide tests, effective pre- and post-test counseling, and other needed services and support, the Committee proposes to continue funding for these activities in fiscal year 1986.

Since there is currently no treatment for AIDS, the Committee is greatly concerned about these patients and includes \$6,900,000 to fund the purchase and distribution of drugs for the treatment of AIDS patients not included in the NIH clinical trials. These funds will remain available until expended. When a drug is determined to be safe and effective for the treatment of AIDS, but before it is licensed by FDA, the drugs will be purchased and made available for the treatment of AIDS patients under a treatment investigational new drug application to help reduce the effects of AIDS and to improve the quality of life of the people infected.

The Committee has also included \$2,000,000 to establish a 24-hour information service center administered by the Centers for Disease Control. This center will supply information about the nature of the disease, medical services which provide treatment for the disease, housing facilities which accommodate victims of the disease, and counseling centers which assist victims and their families.

The Committee fully supports the collaborative efforts of the Centers for Disease Control and the Division of Maternal and Child Health Services in working with the hemophilia treatment centers with respect to the AIDS/HTLV-III problem. The Committee, however, is seriously concerned with estimates that 90 percent of persons with hemophilia are HTLV-III positive. Despite improved safety in clotting products, the fear of transfusion-transmitted AIDS has caused some hemophiliacs to defer or withhold treatment. Though the risk of acquisition of AIDS virus infection is greatly reduced for future hemophiliacs, the potential risk to current spouses and newborns remains significant.

Consequently, the Committee directs CDC to work with the hemophilia community to provide education and training for the prevention of AIDS and hemophilia complications. The Committee expects CDC to work with the National Hemophilia Foundation in the (a) development of social support/counseling teams, (b) training of physicians, other health care personnel, and self-help support groups in family AIDS/HTLV-III risk reduction, education, and prevention of hemophilia complications, and (c) evaluation of these efforts. The hemophilia treatment centers should be involved in all aspects of this urgently needed effort. The Committee recommends that State health departments assist the hemophilia centers in this effort, whenever possible.

The Committee expects that CDC's health education/risk factor reduction programs regarding AIDS have a national focus and include the following: (a) A public information campaign using the most appropriate channels of communication to reach those at highest risk of AIDS/HTLV-III infections; (b) technical assistance, training and other assistance designed to disseminate effective risk reduction strategies to State/local health care organizations; and (c) a coordinated program to develop model community risk reduction approaches and evaluation mechanisms to monitor their effectiveness. The Committee directs CDC in developing and implementing this national program, to seek the assistance of and work in collaboration with outside experts in AIDS community risk reduction/health education efforts.

With regard to assistance to local communities, the Committee wishes to emphasize the need for CDC to provide maximum support to high-incidence communities to enable them to initiate or intensify their risk reduction activities. Also, a portion of the funds should be available to assist community-based organizations with innovative high quality projects.

The Committee continues to be distressed that after 4 successive years in which the Congress has demonstrated the priority it places on tuberculosis control by adding funds, the Department continues to request no funds in the budget for the Tuberculosis Control Grant Program. The Committee again recommends \$5,000,000 for this program in 1986, the same as in 1985. The Committee continues to believe that such action is justified by the persistence of the tuberculosis problem and the cost effectiveness of prevention efforts.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

The Committee recommends a total of \$30,674,000 for the chronic and environmental disease prevention activity, \$6,249,000 more than the budget request and \$2,476,000 over the 1985 level of funding. The House provided \$29,425,000.

Premature death, illness, and injuries caused by exposure to environmental hazards or by personal behavior are among the most difficult problems facing Federal, State, and local health officials. Prevention is based on early detection of disease to avoid complications and on changing risk factors which can help to prevent occurrence and progression of disease. This activity supports a program to address complex public health problems resulting from: man-made hazards such as pesticides, herbicides, toxic chemicals, injuries, and radiation; health-related behavior such as misuse of alcohol and drugs, lack of exercise, overweight, smoking, stress and violent behavior, safety practices outside the workplace, and use of preventive health services; environmental or related factors which cause cancers, birth defects, chromosome or other genetic damage, malnutrition, and increase the complications of diabetes; and natural hazards such as radiation, climatic, geologic, and weather phenomena such as heat waves, volcanoes, or hurricanes.

In addition, the programs supported in this activity give high priority to those health areas that have been designated as key to achieving the

1990 national prevention objectives. The long-range goals are to prevent unnecessary morbidity and premature mortality and improve the quality of life of the American people through the prevention of disease, disability, injury, and death associated with environmental hazards and health-related behaviors.

The Committee continues to be impressed with the results of the Diabetes Control Program in preventing the development of the complications of diabetes, such as blindness and amputations. It is estimated that diabetes affects more than 5.5 million Americans and costs more than 300,000 lives, 25 million hospital days, and \$10,000,000,000 per year. Diabetics have 25 times the risk for developing blindness and 17 times the risk for developing kidney failure as nondiabetics. Therefore, the Committee is distressed that the Department did not request funds to continue this very effective program. The Committee has restored the proposed reduction of \$5,000,000 and the 20 FTE to continue this important prevention program and has provided an additional \$1,000,000 to provide increased support for this program.

Occupational safety and health

For occupational safety and health, the Committee recommends \$69,255,000, this is \$10,332,000 above the budget request, and \$3,082,000 more than the 1985 level of funding. This amount is \$1,572,000 over the House allowance.

The objective of this activity is to prevent work-related hazards for 104 million U.S. workers. According to the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS] about 1 out of every 10 workers in private industry suffers an occupational injury annually; about 4 out of 100 workers are disabled from these injuries; and approximately 7 workers in 100,000 are killed on the job each year. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] conducts research to establish causes of work-related injury and illness through laboratory and epidemiologic research; produces criteria for protective standards; responds to requests for health hazard evaluations; trains occupational safety and health professionals, and disseminates related information to appropriate audiences. The Committee notes that the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has established research priorities through the definition of 10 work-related diseases and injuries with occupational lung disease the first priority. In keeping with these priorities, the Committee is pleased to note that, within available funds, the Institute will be supporting a feasibility study for the design and implementation phase of a clinical respiratory facility.

The Committee has included \$8,760,000 for training grants. The budget request proposed to eliminate funding for occupational safety and health training. It is the Committee's belief that this training is important to the national effort to prevent, or control occupational disease and accidents, and would not continue in the absence of Federal funds.

Epidemic services

The Committee recommends \$51,300,000 for the epidemic services activity, \$574,000 above the budget request and House allowance, and \$2,823,000 more than the 1985 level of funding.

Early recognition of adverse health conditions and rapid application of prevention and control measures are fundamental to CDC's contribution to protecting the health of the American people. To support this CDC-wide response capability, a number of epidemic services are required: disease diagnosis, rapid reporting, surveillance, and epidemiologic investigations.

The objectives of the epidemic services activity are to: provide for the prevention and control of epidemics and protect the civilian population from public health crises such as biological and chemical emergencies; maintain surveillance systems, analyze data, and respond to public health problems when indicated; train public health epidemiologists; and carry out the quarantine program as required by regulations.

In addition, CDC has to maintain minimum competence in many diseases, which are rare but life-threatening, such as smallpox and Lassa fever, and to provide laboratory capabilities to back up epidemic investigations.

The increase of \$574,000 is to provide funding to ensure that the current services level of operations is continued for this most important activity.

The Committee accepts the Department's proposal to reduce the budget request by \$466,000 to be offset by the collection of user fees for the production and distribution of reference reagents to commercial manufacturers and the participation of clinical laboratories in the CDC proficiency testing program. The Committee is strongly opposed to the imposition of user fees where there is a clear public health benefit, but the Director of CDC has testified that these charges would have no adverse effect upon public health.

Buildings and facilities

For the building and facilities activity, the Committee recommends \$4,625,000, \$828,000 over the budget request and House amount, and \$1,685,000 less than the 1985 level of funding. Included in the recommendation is \$1,810,000 for general repair and improvement projects, such as, replacing worn out equipment, painting, roof repairs, replacement of old or obsolete laboratories, and modifications necessary to meet the changing needs of CDC programs. The Committee particularly rejects the proposal included in the budget amendment to reduce funding by \$3,500,000 for equipping the new virology building under construction to offset the increased funding for AIDS, and provides \$2,815,000, of the original request.

To provide the Committee with a better understanding of CDC's facilities requirements, the Committee requests that a copy of the Centers for Disease Control's long-range facility plan be forwarded to the Committee as soon as this material becomes available.

Program management

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,176,000 for the program management activity, \$80,000 more than the budget request and House level, and \$134,000 above the 1985 funding level. The program management activity supports the overall direction and management of the Centers for Disease Control.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the level of FTE's at CDC is insufficient. As part of its deliberations on the fiscal year 1985 appropriations act, the Congress provided funds for 4,083 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions for CDC. Nevertheless, the Office of Management and Budget has directed the Agency to operate at a level of 3,860 FTE's, a reduction of 223 FTE's below the level intended by Congress, and the 1986 budget request proposes a further reduction of 61 FTE's, for a total reduction of 284. The Committee is concerned that during a period when resources are already being diverted to AIDS activities, that other important prevention programs are not receiving the required efforts necessary to continue to reduce the morbidity and mortality from these diseases. The Committee feels this is shortsighted and will increase the cost to the Federal budget in the long run. In view of OMB's disregard of the Congress' intent, as expressed in the joint statement on the fiscal year 1985 bill, the Committee has included language in the fiscal year 1986 bill to restore the FTE level for CDC to 4,108.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

1985 comparable appropriation	\$5,148,222,000
1986 appropriation request	4,860,511,000
House allowance	5,247,836,000
Committee recommendation	5,463,658,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,463,658,000 for the National Institutes of Health. This is \$603,147,000 more than the administration request, \$315,436,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$5,148,222,000, and \$215,822,000 over the House allowance.

The National Institutes of Health is the major biomedical research arm of the Federal Government. NIH seeks to improve the health of the American people, and, indeed, people throughout the world, by increasing the understanding of processes underlying human health, disability, and disease. The agency supports biomedical and behavioral research in facilities in this country and abroad, conducts research in its own laboratories and trains promising young researchers for future work in the field.

The administration's fiscal year 1986 budget request for Government-wide basic research and development is in excess of \$57,000,000,000 or 13 percent over the fiscal year 1985 estimate. Of this \$57,000,000,000, the administration is requesting only \$4,500,000,000 for NIH in fiscal year 1986; this is \$600,000,000 less (12 percent) than the fiscal year 1985 congressional appropriations.

The Committee strongly disagrees with the research priorities stated in the administration's budget and restates its commitment to expanding the research base in both extramural and intramural research programs at the National Institutes of Health.

The Committee has reviewed the NIH budgetary needs with full understanding that cancer costs the economy \$37,000,000,000 yearly, neurological disorders \$114,000,000,000 yearly, and Alzheimer's disease \$25,000,000,000 yearly, and the Committee also understands that the cost of Alzheimer's disease is projected to reach \$90,000,000,000 by the year 2000.

Tooth decay costs the Nation in excess of \$14,000,000,000 per year, yet the administration's budget request would not permit the continuation of clinical trials for a newly developing vaccine against tooth decay.

Nearly 40,000 American babies die each year in the first 12 months of life, a rate of 11 deaths for each 1,000 live births. The Committee is seriously disturbed by a budget request that would curtail low birth-weight research by 25 percent in fiscal year 1986.

Testimony taken in the fiscal year 1986 budget hearings demonstrates that since its inception NIH-sponsored research has returned at least \$13 for every \$1 invested. In addition to improving the quality of life for our citizens and the citizens of the world and the billions of dollars saved by newly discovered treatments and cures of disease, Government-sponsored biomedical research has added \$40,000,000,000 to the GNP and has spawned a rapidly developing biotech industry.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS]

The Committee has provided \$128,057,000 for the NIH research efforts on AIDS. This is \$57,334,000 more than the amended administration request. In view of testimony taken at a recent hearing on the AIDS crisis and in consultation with members of the research community, the Committee believes that additional funding is absolutely necessary to enable the pursuit of all promising avenues of research and to conduct as many clinical trials of promising therapies as appropriate.

The Committee recommends the distribution of these funds as follows:

NCI	\$45,541,000
NHLBI	11,200,000
NIDR	1,741,000
NINCDS	1,500,000
NIAID	66,244,000
NEI	100,000
DDR	1,731,000

These resources provided by the Committee will enable the NIH to continue its ongoing AIDS research and to implement several new AIDS initiatives. For example, the NCI and the NIAID should develop and carry out a collaborative plan for the development and testing of drugs for the treatment of the AIDS virus as well as the opportunistic infections. This program should include screening for new antiviral drugs; the selection of drugs for clinical trials; preclinical toxicology, formulation, and pharmacology; investigational new drug preparation;

and clinical studies of candidate antiviral drugs, immune enhancement agents, and procedures and agents for treatment of opportunistic infections and tumors.

Other new initiatives that can be supported include: expanded basic research; the expanded and more rapid development of candidate vaccines and their clinical evaluation; epidemiology studies on an international scale, with particular focus on those areas evidencing heterosexual transmission of AIDS; increased efforts in the development of an animal model; expansion of ongoing studies in five U.S. cities on the natural history of AIDS; and enhanced outreach activities to provide information to health care providers and the general public as well as clinical investigators.

Research effort

The Committee understands that there has been a significant increase in the number of applications approved by a thorough and competitive peer review process. New research opportunities have increased the number of these approved applications from 7,700 in 1975 to an expected 16,000 in fiscal year 1985; an increase of 108 percent. The level of funding of these approved applications would decrease from 61 percent in 1975 to 30 percent in fiscal year 1985 if the NIH was to follow the Office of Management and Budget's management directive. The Committee has taken testimony from the Director of NIH that a 45-percent funding rate would be required to maintain a reasonable research effort in the biomedical sciences.

The Committee budget recommendations will continue the increased research effort initiated by the Congress in its fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The Committee has provided \$2,060,482,000 to support at least 12,662 noncompeting research grants; \$960,485,000 to support at least 6,000 new and competing research grants, and \$499,962,000 to support at least 533 research centers at historical levels of support.

The Committee recognizes that at this level of support 21 new clinical trials will be able to be initiated in the 1986 fiscal year.

The Committee has also recommended \$597,011,000 to support the intramural research program.

Full-time equivalent positions

The Committee is again concerned that the level of FTE's at the NIH is insufficient. As part of its deliberations on the fiscal year 1985 appropriations act, the Congress provided funds for 13,507 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions for the NIH. Nevertheless, the Office of Management and Budget has directed the agency to operate at a level of 13,116 FTE's, a reduction of 391 FTE's below the level intended by Congress. This decrease came in the face of congressional directives to increase research in such areas of national concern as AIDS and the critical scientific base which supports our leadership in biotechnology and our competitive economic position worldwide. The Committee is concerned that the NIH was not provided the FTE levels specified by the Congress in the joint explanatory statement of the managers in the confer-

ence report on the 1985 appropriations act. Moreover, the 1986 budget request proposes a further reduction of 150 FTE's, for a total reduction of 541. These reductions will harm the NIH's Intramural Research Program and the management of its extramural programs. The Committee is also distressed that in the long run, these reductions will result in a decrease in the number of service fellows, including visiting scientists, staff fellows, and medical staff fellows. The NIH fellows provide an important resource of young investigators to work in research areas, such as AIDS, pertussis vaccine, Alzheimer's disease, neurobiology, and many cancer research programs. In addition, the Committee is seriously concerned that the NIH Clinical Center may have to close some patient care units and restrict inpatient admissions due to the lack of sufficient staff. At the same time there is inadequate staff to effectively manage the growth Congress had provided for the Extramural Research Program. In view of OMB's disregard of the Congress' intent, as expressed in the joint statement on the fiscal year 1985 bill, the Committee has included language in the fiscal 1986 bill to restore the FTE level for NIH to 13,507.

Training

The Committee has taken testimony that since 1976, the numbers of undergraduates studying in the fields of bioscience have declined steadily. In that same period, we have seen a decline in the number of first year graduate enrollments in the biomedical sciences.

The Committee recognizes research training must at least be maintained at present levels. We face the prospect of missed life-saving opportunities as the Nation's stock of young medical investigators and researchers become increasingly discouraged or prevented from pursuing careers in biomedical research.

The Committee has recommended that \$217,943,000 be appropriated to maintain at least 9,891 trainees. In addition, the Committee recommends that \$74,083,000 be appropriated to support at least 1,284 research career awards.

The Committee also recognizes that NIH support for minority research is of primary importance and recommends that these programs be supported at the increased levels recommended with the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill.

Indirect costs

Within the limited resources available the Committee's first priority is to maintain new and competing biomedical research grants at the 6,000 level. This decision required accepting the administration's proposal to freeze indirect costs.

The Committee is concerned with the continuing escalation in indirect costs and looks forward to receipt of the Office of Science and Technology Policy study on this subject Governmentwide. In addition, the Committee will consider other options for review of the indirect cost issue as it specifically relates to biomedical research grants.

OMB

The Committee understands that the Office of Management and Budget is attempting to use the apportionment process to impose operational restrictions on NIH in 1985. Specifically, it is purporting to require NIH to award 200 grants for 1-year projects, and has further purported to prohibit the NIH Director from reallocating funds among various research award mechanisms within NIH.

Congress has established the apportionment process to ensure that executive agencies obligate their appropriations at a rate that will avoid the incurring of deficiencies, and the necessity for deficiency appropriations. The Committee is seriously concerned that OMB's increasing use of the process to interfere with, or control, agency policy decisions, particularly within the Department of Health and Human Services, goes far beyond the proper scope of the process. This is of particular concern where, as seems consistently the case, the OMB interference is with agency attempts to comply with the law.

NIH is directed to disregard OMB substantive directions on the use of apportioned funds. Also, the Committee reminds the Director of NIH and the Directors of the various Institutes that they retain the responsibility to authorize minor shifts in subaccount budget authority to take advantage of unanticipated research opportunities. The Committee expects this authority to be used, as appropriate.

The Committee notes that the NIH Small Business Innovation Research Program [SBIR] maintains the second largest budget mandated by Public Law 97-219. The Committee is aware of the concerns expressed by the Small Business Administration and small firms participating in the program with respect to NIH's implementation of Public Law 97-219. While NIH has improved its efforts in this regard, still greater achievement can be expected as NIH continues to build relationships with the community of research-oriented small businesses and to define SBIR procedure. The Committee expects that the Director will provide strong central management and representation for the SBIR Program and the Director will be responsible for ensuring that special emphasis be given to the following objectives: (1) SBIR applicants are to be notified of funding decisions within 6 months of each receipt date for SBIR proposals; (2) small business proposals of the highest quality are funded by moneys set aside for the SBIR Program by adjusting the distribution of grant applications to the maximum extent possible; and (3) NIH ensures uniform SBIR administrative practices across the participating awarding units. The Committee directs that these objectives be realized during the 1986 fiscal year.

The Committee has heard testimony from a variety of groups and received written comments from many concerned with the use of live animal models in research, testing, and education. The Committee shares their interest and concern regarding the appropriate care and treatment of laboratory animals. The use of animals is vital to biomedical research and, therefore, the future health and safety of the general public. The rigors of science demand that animal models be appropriate

for study and that all laboratory animals be well cared for to insure valid research outcomes. Moreover, professional standards as well as human decency require scientists to respect all forms of animal life. As a result, researchers have a responsibility to use only as many laboratory animals as necessary and to employ alternatives to live animal models where they exist. This year, these scientific and professional standards have been reaffirmed in the U.S. Government "Principles for the Utilization and Care of Vertebrate Animals Used in Testing, Research, and Education" and the U.S. Public Health Service revised "Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals by Awardee Institutions." This Committee supports these policy improvements and anticipates the issue will continue to receive attention in the Senate.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$1,197,671,000
1986 appropriation request	1,131,479,000
House allowance	1,221,590,000
Committee recommendation	1,267,055,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,267,055,000 for the National Cancer Institute. This is \$135,576,000 more than the administration request, \$69,384,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$1,197,671,000, and \$45,465,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$402,844,000 to support at least 2,151 noncompeting research projects, \$177,946,000 to support at least 982 new and competing research projects and \$87,087,000 to support 60 research centers.

NIH training and career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$211,683,000.

The Committee has provided \$6,600,000 for construction, which is the authorized level.

The Committee recognizes that NCI be able to continue to redirect fund among grant, contract, and intramural research mechanisms within program activities, in order to be able to capitalize on research breakthroughs and to meet national priorities concerning the prevention, detection, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer.

According to the testimony of the NCI Director, this past year has been an especially fruitful one for cancer research. We have reached the realization that cancer is actually a recapitulation of processes we use in embryonic development. Uncontrolled growth, for example, is necessary and vital during the early development of an organism, but in a completed body it can only be destructive. Another process necessary for early development is migration of cells to other parts of the organism to establish new colonies and sites of development. In cancer, this same process is called metastasis, and it is this action which eventually kills the patient as cancer cells invade and overwhelm vital organs such as the brain, heart, liver, or lungs. The Committee fully realizes that we are now on the threshold of the ability to really control cancer through

this knowledge, and that we have reached it only because of the uninterrupted and steady support for basic research which has characterized the National Cancer Program since its inception. The Committee reiterates its support for NCI's continuing support of such research as its top priority.

The emergence of new technologies such as recombinant DNA and monoclonal antibodies has played a significant role in contributing to this rapid progress. We encourage the continued application and development of biotechnology as well as research and training to facilitate the rapid transfer of these discoveries from the laboratory to the clinic.

Some of the most notable achievements of the past year highlighted at the recent hearings include: an NCI intramural scientist proved for the first time that AIDS is caused by HTLV-III virus, and the subsequent development of a blood screening test to detect the presence of antibodies to this virus, and to facilitate defining the natural history of the disease; the identification and isolation of receptors on T-cells through recent technological advances involving B-cell hybridomas and cloned T-cell lines, a discovery which should allow us to better understand just why the immune system doesn't recognize and attack a cancer cell as foreign; the discovery of oncogenes, utilizing viruses as research tools, which vastly improves our understanding of the mechanisms regulating cancer; the conclusion and announcement that segmental mastectomy, or lumpectomy, with and without radiation for early-stage breast cancer, has proven to be the equivalent of the standard modified radical mastectomy; new success with chemotherapy in the treatment of very difficult cancers, such as lung and pancreatic cancer; and very interesting and promising results from a study using biological agents, such as Interleukin-2, and monoclonal antibodies—coupled with powerful radioactive substances, toxins, or drugs—in the treatment of cancer.

In clinical research, testimony indicated that this year a number of clinical trials have turned positive, a movement which in the past has signalled a gain in terms of reducing national mortality due to cancer. The Committee was told that this could affect as many as 250,000 people, and involve some of the most common yet most difficult cancers, including lung cancer, colon cancer, cancer of the pancreas (described to the Committee as the toughest cancer), and head and neck cancer. Also this year, an analysis of the consolidated results from breast cancer adjuvant studies worldwide has indicated that use of adjuvant therapy could lead to an 8-percent reduction impact on national mortality.

These advances in cancer research continue to enhance NCI's efforts to reach its stated goal of reducing cancer mortality by 50 percent by the year 2000. Only 15 years hence, NCI has charged a course involving two major arms—treatment and prevention, in order to reach this goal. In prevention, the areas of emphasis are diet and nutrition, and a major effort against smoking—to prevent people, especially the young, from starting to smoke, and to foster cessation in established smokers.

NCI has estimated that successful implementation of its prevention efforts will contribute 20 percent to the overall reduction of 50 percent in cancer mortality. This is based on the fact that smoking contributes to 30 percent of all cancer deaths, and, in addition, to being the chief cause of lung cancer, is associated with cancers of the larynx, head and neck, esophagus, bladder, kidney, pancreas, and stomach.

In regard to diet, conservative estimates are that approximately 35 percent of cancer risk is diet related. Evidence has accumulated that risk may be reduced significantly by dietary modifications, such as reduced fat intake, increased fiber, and consumption of certain macronutrients which show evidence of chemopreventive properties. The Committee was told, in fact, that one clinical trial in cancer prevention is showing positive results this year—a study of the ability of vitamin C to prevent the development of polyps in the colon, benign tumors which are associated with high risk of later development of cancer in the colon.

Given these statistics and possibilities, the Committee is especially supportive of NCI's efforts in prevention. A recent booklet published by the NCI, entitled "Diet, Nutrition and Cancer Prevention: A Guide to Food Choices," provides excellent information on the best possible diets aimed at cancer prevention.

NCI's treatment efforts include further development and refinement of existing therapies as well as discovery and testing of new ones. But even more than this, NCI is endeavoring, through its efforts to reach its goal for the year 2000, to bring state-of-the-art information and treatments to all cancer patients and their physicians. Obviously, even the most effective treatment is useless if not delivered to the patient. This will be primarily accomplished through the resources set up throughout the Nation with the support and guidance of the NCI—cancer centers, community programs, cancer control, and the computer-assisted physician data query system [PDQ] which assures every physician access to state-of-the-art treatment information.

The Committee wishes to note its enthusiasm for NCI's activities and goals, especially in light of the encouraging survival statistics we have already attained. Particularly heartening are the successes against cancer which strikes children, a rare but especially tragic occurrence. The current 5-year relative survival rate for childhood leukemia, for example, is now 60 percent. The Committee reiterates its enthusiasm for efforts targeted toward children and expects NCI to remain fully committed to this area of research.

While the Committee continues its unequivocal support for basic research, it also realizes that other areas are integral to the effort to conquer cancer. Cancer centers and clinical cooperative groups, for example, are vital national resources and must continue to receive adequate support. In its fiscal year 1985 report, the Committee noted its concern that cancer center core grants had been treated differently from other grants and have been decreased on the average of 15 percent below peer reviewed levels, and indicated its desire that these core

grants be funded at full peer reviewed levels. The Committee has learned that this instruction was interpreted to mean that only new and competing grants should be funded at peer reviewed levels (these were funded at 95 percent of such levels), but that noncompeting continuation awards were funded at the 85-percent level, as they had previously. The Committee desires that all such core grants, competing and non-competing, should, within budgetary constraints, be funded at the peer reviewed levels they had been assigned.

Similarly, clinical cooperative research, which has contributed so much to the treatment advances we have achieved today, have not been funded at recommended levels for several years. It is through the clinical cooperative groups that the NCI performs most of its clinical research, with hundreds of protocols each year, both treatment and prevention. The groups, in fact, have actually been receiving level budgets or reductions from prior-year levels.

The Committee encourages NCI, to the extent possible, to fund both these programs at levels that are consistent with peer reviewers recommendations.

The Committee was pleased with NCI's responsiveness to the recommendations of the NIH task force on nursing research and, in particular, NCI's establishment of an oncology individual research fellowship award programs, as well as the active appointment of nurse consultants to peer and special review committees.

The Committee was very pleased to learn that the President's cancer panel held hearings in Honolulu, HI, to review the efforts of NCI to address the pressing needs of native Hawaiians. The Committee understands that native Hawaiians continue to have one of the highest incidents of cancer of any segments of our population and, accordingly, urges NCI to continue to work with the Cancer Center of Hawaii to ensure that sufficient priority is given to their unique needs.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$804,996,000
1986 appropriation request.....	774,147,000
House allowance.....	812,882,000
Committee recommendation.....	863,652,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$863,652,000 for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. This is \$89,505,000 more than the administration request, \$58,656,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$804,996,000, and \$50,770,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$367,189,000 to support at least 1,822 noncompeting research projects, \$166,941,000 to support at least 860 new and competing research projects, and \$90,102,000 to support at least 59 research centers.

NIH training and career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$61,935,000.

The Committee finds that the programs of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute have made important contributions to the understanding, treatment, and prevention of heart, lung, and blood diseases and disorders during the past year and have potential for even greater advances in the near future. For example, the Committee heard about advances in circulatory assist devices and totally implantable artificial hearts; exciting recent findings concerning chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; and new research methodologies to help protect the Nation's blood supply from transfusion-acquired diseases such as viral hepatitis and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS]. Nevertheless, the diseases and problems addressed by the Institute continue to be among the leading causes of death, disability, economic loss, and pain and suffering in the United States.

The Committee welcomes the news that the mortality rate for the Nation's No. 1 killer, coronary heart disease, has decreased 37 percent during the last 16 years and the mortality rate from stroke has decreased a remarkable 52 percent.

However, cardiovascular disease is still the largest killer of Americans; diseases of the lung continue to escalate, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the most rapidly rising major cause of death in this country. Diseases of the lung now affect 1 out of every 20 Americans. Blood diseases remain very significant because some, like Cooley's anemia and sickle cell anemia, kill early in life, and others, like thrombosis, contribute to fatal cardiovascular and pulmonary disorders. Research in transfusion medicine and on the Nation's blood supply, a life saving national resource, create unique opportunities for investigations into the understanding of diseases like AIDS and hepatitis. This research not only helps protect blood resources but also contributes information useful in the prevention or treatment of disease.

The Committee is pleased that the Institute continues to support a multifaceted research and education program that includes basic and clinical research, a centers program, clinical trials, prevention and education efforts, as well as research training and career development. This diverse and balanced approach is required because of the magnitude of the multiple disease problems addressed by the Institute and because of the unevenness of our knowledge of these diseases and the treatment of the patients who have them.

To carry out this balanced program, the Institute uses different mechanisms to accomplish specific objectives. The Committee recognizes that the Institute continues to give highest priority to investigator-initiated research project grants, the mechanism used to support most of the basic and clinical research that makes up the knowledge acquisition portion of the research continuum.

However, the Committee also recognizes that an important adjunct and complement to research supported by investigator-initiated project grants is the Research Centers Program. The Institute's Specialized Centers of Research [SCOR] programs in heart, lung, and blood diseases

provide a unique environment for concentrating resources, facilities, and multidisciplinary expertise to conduct basic and clinical research in an area identified by the Institute as one which will benefit from this approach. These center programs are designed to produce rapid clinical applications of basic science advances. The scientific accomplishments of the ongoing centers have led the Institute to plan new center programs, which are now ready to begin. For example, in the area of transfusion medicine, recent scientific advances have changed transfusion practices, improved transfusion safety, and led to more efficient blood resource management. These benefits were made possible by scientists who discovered properties of many previously unknown blood constituents and who learned how to isolate them effectively. It is timely, therefore, that the Institute should support broad, multidisciplinary research in transfusion medicine that would expedite the development and application of new knowledge essential to ensuring an adequate supply of safe blood and blood products.

The Institute's center program continues to be successful. An example is the Institute's Hypertension SCOR Program. Hypertension remains a major risk factor for cerebrovascular disease. Through its hypertension SCOR's and investigator-initiated research project grants, the Institute is pursuing promising research leads on the basic mechanisms that regulate blood pressure, including the role of neurobiological factors, and elements in the diet such as sodium, calcium, potassium, and amino acids. This research may increase the chances of controlling hypertension through diet and other nonpharmacologic measures. Significant advances and potentially large savings may come from this research. For this reason, the Committee is pleased to note that the Hypertension SCOR Program will continue to be supported.

NHLBI Centers Program is viewed by this Committee as an important complement and not an alternative to the Institute's portfolio of investigator-initiated research. Centers programs contribute significantly to each of the major NHLBI program areas. Specialized Centers of Research programs are relied upon by the Institute to stimulate wider research interest in selected high-priority areas and ensure continued interaction between basic science and clinical investigation. Historically, the NHLBI has only established SCOR programs in areas where there has been a clearly defined need to augment the existing level of research. Each SCOR program consists of a coordinated network of individual multidisciplinary research centers. The individual centers of a SCOR program all maintain a close interaction among the individual investigators and with the Institute while working independently on separate but related research foci within the SCOR program theme area. The research efforts of the individual centers are multidisciplinary, including both a basic science and a clinical research emphasis, to ensure that advances in the basic are rapidly translated into clinical applications and that clinical needs will provide a direction for the basic science. The multidisciplinary nature of the individual SCOR's and the program emphasis on network coordination are particular SCOR pro-

gram attributes that are unavailable through other research support mechanisms. Centers also provide a central focus for the Institute effort in sickle cell disease. The NHLBI-supported Comprehensive Sickle Cell Disease Centers conduct basic and clinical research and provide clinical care related to sickle cell disease. They develop general public educational programs and counseling and educational programs directed specifically toward sufferers of the condition and their families. Given the critical role of centers in so many of the NHLBI research programs, this Committee believes that the Director of the NHLBI should, with the approval of the Institute's Advisory Council, have the flexibility to begin additional specialized centers of research.

The Committee believes that a critical need exists to support research in useful manned activity in hostile environments. Information must be available to allow man to work in deep oceans, outer space, and at thermal extremes. Biomedical information already derived from such environmental research has opened new paths in medical therapy and in the understanding of disease processes.

The Committee, therefore, has provided the Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute with \$400,000 to establish and provide core support for a National Center for Environmental Research. The Committee envisions this center providing a focus for research advancing undersea, aerospace, and hyperbaric medical activities.

Research contracts are used by the Institute to support large-scale clinical trials designed to validate the clinical application of recently developed intervention strategies. They are also used to conduct large scale population studies such as the Institute's Cooperative Study of Sickle Cell Disease and its recently initiated Cohort and Community Surveillance Program to measure the risk factors and to monitor cardiovascular disease morbidity and mortality in four diverse communities. Research contracts are also the necessary mechanism for the Institute's coordinated research and development programs. For example, contracts are the mechanism used in the long-term, fully implantable, circulatory assist device program. One NHLBI research contract program, the Lipid Research Clinics Coronary Primary Prevention Trial, helped establish the principle that reducing blood cholesterol levels reduces heart attacks. Research is now needed to obtain a better understanding of the underlying reasons for disorders of fat metabolism and the optimal diet for reducing the levels of fats and cholesterol in the blood.

In addition to these mechanisms the Institute uses several other diverse but important approaches to accomplish its mission. Demonstration and education programs facilitate the transfer of validated knowledge to the public and health practitioners as rapidly as possible. The intramural research program provides opportunities to pursue innovative basic and clinical research in a setting free of nonresearch responsibilities and filled with ample opportunities for collaboration and the sharing of ideas and knowledge. The research training and the Institute's new and innovative career development programs help assure a supply of expert researchers who can work on the cutting edge of biomedical science.

The Institute is pursuing several promising areas of basic research. The recent revolution in recombinant DNA technology has opened pathways for research that were inconceivable a few years ago. Investigations of genetics with the use of sophisticated DNA and monoclonal antibody techniques have had a significant impact on heart, lung, and blood research. For example, researchers using cloned DNA sequences have provided insights into the role which naturally occurring substance called atrial natriuretic factor [ANF] may play in regulating blood pressure and in the development of essential hypertension. Recombinant DNA technology is also being used successfully to identify the genetic abnormality in certain inherited diseases such as cystic fibrosis. In addition, the production of Factor VIII through recombinant DNA technology offers hope to hemophiliacs that a pure, safe, genetically engineered clotting factor might be available in 2 to 3 years. The Committee encourages the Institute to expand this research area.

Research to develop new pharmacological interventions continues to produce valuable new knowledge. For example, research related to alpha-1-protease inhibitor [A1-Pi] received considerable attention during the past year. About 100,000 Americans have a genetic deficiency that causes the synthesis of the protein A1-Pi to be defective. These patients frequently suffer from emphysema as young adults. Recently, a purified human A1-Pi was isolated from human blood by a pharmaceutical firm and was accorded orphan drug status. This protein may serve as a treatment for emphysema in those patients who have the genetic deficiency, and may provide leads on the course and treatment of the nonhereditary form of emphysema in other patients as well. Naturally occurring A1-Pi has a short lifetime owing to its susceptibility to inactivation by oxidizing agents. Recently, however, a better A1-Pi has been produced by recombinant DNA technology, where that part of the molecule susceptible to oxidation has been replaced by a resistant substitute.

Lasers have unique and diverse properties that have proven their value in ophthalmologic practice and may become valuable tools in the treatment of coronary heart disease and other cardiovascular diseases. Characteristics of different lasers, such as frequency, intensity, and duration of light emissions, can be varied. Consequently, several different kinds of applications are under development. The committee encourages the Institute to explore the many opportunities that may exist for the application of laser technology to cardiovascular diseases.

The Institute continues to support the development of mechanical circulatory support devices that can be used effectively for end-stage heart disease in patients unresponsive to pharmacological or other surgical therapy. The present goal of this program is the development of long-term ventricular assist devices that are miniature, fully implantable and have their own portable power source. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue research that will improve the quality of life of device recipients and reduce the unit costs.

In the area of blood pressure, clinical studies of the use of the plasma protein antithymocyte globulin [ATG] in the treatment of bone marrow

disorders, such as aplastic anemia, are under way. Learning how ATG acts may permit development of more effective and less toxic drugs for the treatment of aplastic anemia.

The Committee encourages the Institute to continue its prevention, education, and control efforts, particularly those programs that seek to reduce the prevalence of such risk factors as smoking, hypertension and elevated cholesterol levels. In particular, the Committee is pleased to have the input of the Consensus Panel on Cholesterol Lowering to Prevent Coronary Heart Disease. The panel recommended that the Institute begin a National Cholesterol Education program.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the Institute has developed three asthma self-management programs that have shown successful results in preventing or reducing the severity of asthma attacks. The Committee commends the Institute for its collaborative work with the American Lung Association to disseminate this information to parents and children throughout the United States.

The Committee feels that the Institute's emphasis on prevention and continued support for the basic research through individual project grants and research centers that makes prevention programs possible will continue to have a positive impact on death and disability that results from heart, lung, and blood diseases.

The Committee remains impressed by the efforts of NHLBI to give priority to various behavioral medicine and preventive efforts as recommended in the Institute of Medicine's report "Health and Behavior." The Committee is pleased that the Institute is moving forward on smoking cessation research, as well as other issues related to lifestyle modification in health promoting directions. The Committee is aware of the complexity of these problems and hopes that the Institute will consider initiating a network of centers in this area.

Lung disorders

Diseases of the lung, many resulting from occupational exposure to airborne pollutants, are frequently characterized by immune system disorders. Chronic lung diseases, such as asthma, appear to involve repeated exposure to injurious stimulants of the immune defenses of the lungs. The Committee is pleased with the aggressive program of the NHLBI in this area and encourages the Institute to further expand its emphasis in this area of immune research and lung disorders.

Cardiovascular, pulmonary, and hematology research facilities

The Committee is aware that the NHLBI is in need of funds for the extramural construction and renovation and rehabilitation of outmoded research facilities to meet changing research requirements.

The Committee has, therefore, included \$3,300,000 for renovation and construction and for the upgrading, modernization, and acquisition of high technology research instrumentation.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

1985 comparable appropriation	\$100,936,000
1986 appropriation request	94,678,000
House allowance	97,691,000
Committee recommendation	103,728,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$103,728,000 for the National Institute of Dental Research. This is \$9,050,000 more than the administration request, \$2,792,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$100,936,000, and \$6,037,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$28,888,000 to support at least 248 noncompeting research projects, \$17,774,000 to support at least 143 new and competing research projects, and \$14,811,000 to support 13 research centers.

NIH training and career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$20,962,000.

The National Institute of Dental Research is the leading Federal agency conducting and supporting research on oral health and disease. Major efforts aim at improving treatments and ultimately preventing the two most prevalent dental diseases—dental caries and the periodontal diseases—as well as oral cancers, herpes virus infections, craniofacial anomalies, acute and chronic pain conditions, and other disorders affecting oral and facial tissues.

The Institute has made dramatic headway in the development of an antiherpes virus. Scientists from NIDR, in collaboration with scientists from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, used recombinant DNA techniques to splice a gene coding for a surface protein of the type 1 herpes simplex virus (the cause of cold sores) into the vaccine used against smallpox. The hybrid vaccine not only prevented herpes infection in mice, but also reduced the risk of viruses becoming harbored in nerve cells. There, the viruses may remain latent or they may reactivate from time to time to cause repeated flareups of disease. Experiments with mice have demonstrated the effectiveness of a genetically engineered vaccine in preventing latent infection. An additional significant finding was that the vaccine provided substantial protection against infection by the type 2 herpes simplex virus, the cause of genital herpes.

The next stages in vaccine development call for additional animal experiments, and if these are successful, clinical trials in human subjects. An Institute of Medicine report states that herpes type 1 and type 2 infections cost the American public \$450,000,000 a year. The Committee is pleased that the NIDR is supporting this research effort. A successful vaccine could mean an annual saving of \$300,000,000.

Herpes virus research is an important area of NIDR activity, and the Committee encourages this area of research to receive a high priority. In addition to disease caused by the herpes simplex viruses, other members of the herpes family such as herpes zoster—the cause of shingles—

are associated with orofacial lesions and acute and chronic pain. Herpes viruses are also studied because of their role in the malignant transformation of cells. The NIDR is collaborating with the National Cancer Institute in exploring the relation of herpes viruses to cancer, since both Institutes share concerns about oral cancers.

Genetic engineering techniques have also accelerated progress toward developing an anticaries vaccine. An NIDR-supported investigator has isolated and cloned a gene coding for a surface protein of streptococcus mutans, the major decay-causing bacterial species. The protein plays a key role in enabling the bacteria to adhere to tooth surfaces and also to clump together to form dental plaque. The plan is to make an oral vaccine by incorporating the gene coding for the surface protein into the DNA of bacteria that have an affinity for immune cells found in the intestine. Once swallowed, the vaccine should stimulate a strong immune response leading to the production of anticaries antibodies. These antibodies would then circulate to the mouth where they would be released in saliva.

Strategies for treating existing oral disease will increasingly focus on populations at risk. Thus, work proceeds on perfecting an intraoral device for the slow release of fluoride in the oral cavity for use in handicapped, institutionalized, immunocompromised, and other individuals at high risk of developing dental caries. To aid the body's inherent ability at repairing damage due to decay, the Institute is exploring ways of incorporating minerals (including fluoride) into a mouth rinse or lozenge. Such procedures might enhance resistance to decay as well as aid in the repair of initial lesions in tooth enamel and in the cementum covering the tooth root. In adults and in the elderly, surface enamel is often worn thin and the cementum is exposed because of gum recession. Cementum then becomes vulnerable to a form of decay called root caries. Very little is known about this form of decay, which appears to be on the rise. For these reasons, NIDR has established three new specialized caries research centers to study the disease.

In keeping with goals stated in the NIDR Long-Range Research Plan, Challenges for the Eighties, the Institute is expanding research on the periodontal diseases, considered the leading cause of tooth loss in adults. These long-range goals recognize the growing numbers of middle-aged and older adults in the population and the need to establish a clear picture of the burden of dental and oral diseases in these age groups. Accordingly, the Institute has begun a major national survey of the oral health status of adults. Close to 20,000 Americans are being examined at work sites and at centers for the elderly to assess the prevalence and severity of periodontal disease, dental caries, and other oral conditions. At the same time, the Institute is increasing efforts to develop better methods of diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of periodontal diseases. Computerized x-ray methods may provide the answer to the need for more accurate and earlier diagnoses of these diseases. The Institute also expects to see new antimicrobial and antiplaque agents on the market in the near future. These agents, incorporated into

easy-to-use vehicles such as mouth rinses, are designed to eliminate the buildup of plaque above the gumline. New dentifrices may also incorporate antiplaque agents. These developments should greatly improve oral health care, providing a valuable adjunct to traditional mechanical methods of plaque control (brushing and flossing).

The Committee learned that research on the periodontal diseases is adding to the basic store of knowledge on how bacterial pathogens become established in the mouth, how they are able to adhere to oral tissues or to other bacteria, and how the bacteria and their products interact with immune defense mechanisms. These findings are helping to explain the ways in which the immune system itself contributes to periodontal tissue destruction and what can be done about it. In this regard, investigators have established the value of tetracycline in treating severe cases of periodontal disease: Not only does the antibiotic attack the destructive bacteria, but it also inhibits the body's production of collagenase, an enzyme that breaks down collagen, a principal component of connective tissue and bone.

Periodontal disease research illustrates how the study of oral tissues and disease has broad biomedical applications, pointing to discoveries in such areas as immune system function, the growth, development and repair of hard and soft tissues, and clinical studies of a variety of degenerative bone and joint diseases such as osteoporosis, arthritis, and Paget's disease. The Committee was pleased to learn that a significant advance in this area in the past year has been the development of a simple method of isolating and culturing bone-forming cells from patients with bone disease. This technique should help elucidate the pathogenic mechanisms of these painful and crippling disorders. Another promising area of activity has been work aimed at isolating and purifying bone morphogenetic protein, a factor vital to bone growth and repair.

Other areas in which oral health research is having an impact on biomedical research in general include studies of AIDS, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes. Oral lesions are often the first sign of AIDS. Dental scientists have now identified specific immune defects in monocytes and lymphocytes and are also contributing to a clearer clinical picture of AIDS. For example, they have discovered a high incidence of *S. typhimurium* bacteria in AIDS patients—microorganisms that cause gastrointestinal disorders. In studies of cystic fibrosis, investigators have used the salivary glands to model the general exocrine gland dysfunctions of the disease in search of the basic genetic defect. Still a third area where dental scientists have made fundamental contributions is in diabetes research—prompted by the fact that diabetic patients are vulnerable to oral infections. The significance of viruses in the etiology of diabetes has been identified, and, most recently, clinical investigators have collaborated in studies that have revealed a triad of genetic markers to predict whether a child in a diabetic family is likely to develop insulin-dependent diabetes.

The Committee notes that pain research is another broad area where dental research has traditionally been, and remains, strong. Recent advances include the successful use of tricyclic antidepressants in treating post-shingles pain. Dental scientists have also demonstrated the efficacy of using a long-lasting anesthetic and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent to control post-operative dental pain.

The NIDR employs a number of mechanisms to ensure the transfer of advances in pain research. In the spring the Institute is cosponsoring a Consensus Development Conference on Anesthesia and Sedation in the Dental Office. A research conference on temporomandibular joint disorders is planned for later this year. The Institute is the lead agency for the Pain Research Unit in the Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center at the NIH. In this position NIDR scientists serve as a focal point for research and research training on all aspects of acute and chronic pain no matter where it occurs in the body. In addition, NIDR scientists and grantees conducting pain research are involved in direct communications with the public and the media as officers and spokesmen in the major pain research societies.

The Committee learned that technology transfer of pain research is only one aspect of the Institute's expanded efforts at oral health promotion and science transfer. Activities include regular publication of research findings in practitioner journals, the production of educational films for professionals and the public, and the convening of workshops and other meetings for information exchange. In addition, the Institute is following up on goals stated in its long-range plan by actively engaging staff in contact with dental schools, private industry, the research community, and the general public.

The Institute told the Committee that much of its educational effort is geared to promoting preventive measures to protect the oral tissues from disease. Thus, NIDR continues to publicize the value of fluoride in preventing caries and assured members that no adverse effects of community water fluoridation have been found in human beings. The Institute has also promoted the use of dental sealants to protect posterior teeth from decay, citing the effectiveness of a 1983 Consensus Development Conference.

The Committee learned that the dramatic improvements in oral health that have resulted from adoption of preventive measures by an increasingly health-conscious public do not threaten the research enterprise. The Committee recognizes that a sizable list of challenging problems in the years ahead remain to be solved. These include the continued need to develop new preventive and treatment measures for special populations, an expanded role for the profession to include, for example, the diagnosis and possibly the treatment of a wide range of oral soft tissue diseases such as oral cancer, ongoing studies to disclose the genetic and environmental factors that increase the risk of developmental anomalies, basic and clinical research on orofacial pain, other sensory and motor disorders, and salivary gland dysfunction.

The Institute also stated its concern to identify and to expand research on oral health problems in adults and the elderly. The NIDR is collaborating with the National Institute of Aging and the Veterans Administration to develop a research agenda addressing the oral health needs of the elderly. The three agencies will then explore ways to work together building on their joint resources, patient populations, and pool of investigators.

The Committee is pleased that the NIDR has been able to expedite the implementation of a program designed to augment its own pool of clinically oriented research investigators. The Institute's new Dentist-Scientist Award is a 5-year research and study program for dental graduates who wish to pursue careers in research. The program should facilitate the movement of research from basic to clinical application. Response from the dental community has been enthusiastic.

In 1984 the Committee requested a report from NIDR concerning the use of the center mechanism of funding. In fulfillment of that request NIDR states that a 20-member panel has been appointed to advise the Institute. The members represent the major educational, research and practitioner organizations in dentistry, all five directors of dental research institutes, three directors of specialized dental research centers, plus members of NIDR advisory committees. The panel is holding a series of meetings, taking oral and written testimony from interested individuals, and ensuring widespread participation by the dental community by convening open sessions in conjunction with major professional meetings in the course of the year. The panel will make its recommendations to the Institute in the spring of 1985, and the NIDR will submit its report to the Committee in the fall of 1985.

The Committee was very concerned to learn during the Department's testimony that there appears to be an unusually high frequency of birth defects among nurses who work in operating rooms with dentists. Testimony presented suggested that this might be due to the long-term effects of gaseous anesthetics. The Committee urges NIDR to work collaboratively with the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] to address this issue. The Committee wishes to be kept informed of what is accomplished.

The Committee encourages NIDR to support projects which address the issues involved in improving patient compliance, especially in families with young children. The Committee also urges NIDR to support studies addressing the prevention and reduction of dental pain, especially in younger patients.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS, DIABETES, AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$539,526,000
1986 appropriation request	521,616,000
House allowance	541,298,000
Committee recommendation	565,924,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$565,924,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Dis-

cases. This is \$44,308,000 more than the administration request, \$26,398,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation of \$539,526,000, and \$24,626,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$280,597,000 to support at least 1,802 noncompeting research projects, \$118,963,000 to support at least 805 new and competing research projects, and \$36,177,000 to support 44 research centers.

NIH training and career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$60,353,000.

The National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases has extensive research responsibility for some of the Nation's most debilitating, chronic illnesses. The areas of research within the NIADDK mission include arthritis, musculoskeletal, and skin diseases; diabetes, endocrine, and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutritional disorders; and kidney, urologic, and blood diseases. Intramural and extramural scientists are actively pursuing basic and clinical studies to determine the causes of disease, to develop effective therapies, and to prevent the occurrence of these diseases, which result in a staggering \$100,000,000,000 annual economic burden.

The Committee was impressed by important research accomplishments that have been made in several cross-cutting disciplines, including nutrition, transplantation, endocrinology, and cell biology. Such research is an excellent investment, since advances made in one area frequently contribute to other fields and diseases. The Institute's coordinated interdisciplinary studies and effective scientific communication have enhanced these research efforts.

The Committee was pleased to hear testimony on continuing progress in arthritis and related bone diseases, which afflict nearly 44 million Americans. The importance of this research is reflected in the Secretarial initiative that will feature increased research on rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and osteoporosis. The Institute continues to support studies on new protein factors which may be responsible for the abnormal behavior of cartilage cells in osteoarthritis; and the best methods of preventing bone loss and inducing growth of new bone in osteoporosis. The Committee endorses NIADDK efforts in osteoporosis and other bone diseases, including osteogenesis imperfecta.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the NIADDK is providing support for studies on the possible infectious etiology of rheumatoid arthritis. However, the Committee also understands that an independent evaluation of the sustained antibiotic approach to the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis suggests that this therapy may be effective. Over the past several years the Committee has heard testimony about successful results using this therapeutic approach and, therefore, encourages the NIADDK to review this therapy in a controlled clinical trial.

Specialized centers of research [SCOR]

Specialized centers of research are especially useful mechanisms for significantly accelerating research in targeted areas where coordinated, multidisciplinary efforts are likely to produce rapid clinical applications of basic science advances. There are several promising areas of research in arthritis and musculoskeletal diseases which would benefit from the SCOR concept of integrating basic and clinical research in one setting, including rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and osteoporosis. The Committee believes that research in these areas has advanced to the point where a concentrated multidisciplinary research effort could be effective. The Committee continues to be concerned about the need to strengthen the Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Diseases Research Program, and encourages the Institute to explore the development of this kind of research center program.

Connective tissue diseases

The Committee reviewed with interest the dermatology report which it had requested, indicating research needs and opportunities in this field. NIADDK continues to support with great vigor all research leads in skin diseases such as epidermolysis bullosa [EB], a severe, blistering, genetic skin disease in children.

The Committee is encouraged that the NIH allocated \$2,600,000 to epidermolysis bullosa-related research in fiscal year 1985, and urges that this encouraging initiative be continued. The Committee directs that not less than \$750,000 shall be for direct intensified research on this devastating disease.

The Committee is especially pleased to learn that a patient registry to enhance research in this area is being established. In the area of connective tissue diseases, intramural scientists have discovered that cytotoxic drug treatment retards the progression of kidney failure in patients with lupus nephritis.

Diabetes

Diabetes remains one of this country's most serious public health problems, affecting an estimated 11 million Americans at an annual cost of \$14,000,000,000.

The testimony during our hearings established that studies on islet cell transplantation in animals have progressed remarkably. Until recently, there have been obstacles to expanded research in this area. However, those hearings indicated that the obstacles of available tissue and purifying the islets needed for transplantation have now been largely resolved and expanded research, including clinical trials, is now possible. A directed research program involving the acquisition and processing of cells for transplantation and a multicenter clinical and basic research program regarding islet transplantation and related biology, immunology, and endocrinology research is now feasible.

The Committee understands that if transplantation is possible in humans, the savings could involve \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 in reduced medical care and disability costs. The Committee has provided

enough funds for 805 new and competing research grants. The Committee encourages the NIADDK to consider using a portion of these new grants to initiate a research program on islet cell transplantation.

The Committee understands that the new diabetes control and complications trial is in the feasibility stage. The Committee directs the Institute to begin this trial as soon as possible. NIADDK has supported important epidemiological and clinical research on diabetes in the Pima Indian population, which has the highest rate of adult diabetes in the world.

The NIADDK has also assembled a highly talented group of investigators in its intramural program to study cystic fibrosis [CF], the most lethal genetic disease in caucasian children. The Committee notes that important findings have been made related to sweat abnormalities in CF patients, and is hopeful that NIADDK researchers will continue to increase understanding of this puzzling disease.

Obesity

The Committee was pleased to learn of the Institute's recently sponsored consensus development conference on obesity, and the focus it brought to this major American health problem. The Institute is continuing to increase its efforts in the cross-cutting discipline of nutrition and its role in health and disease. NIADDK intramural and extramural scientists are conducting research on many aspects of nutrition, such as calcium metabolism, vitamin D disorders, fat metabolism, appetite, and satiety.

Digestive diseases

Digestive diseases are responsible for an estimated \$35,000,000,000 economic loss each year. The Committee is aware of the identification of neuropeptides in the gut which affect motility, secretion, and function and which suggest a relationship between the digestive system and the central nervous system. NIADDK researchers have also reported the important potential use of ether to dissolve gall stones and plan further exploration and testing of this approach.

New techniques are now available which allow the micropuncture of the liver cell and of the bile canaliculus between two liver cells. This remarkable technique provides researchers with the opportunity to study and understand those events which lead to bile flow.

The Committee has learned of the progress of research into the cause of, and treatment for, infectious diarrheal disease, including the development of simple, accurate diagnostic tests for the cause of enterocolitis, as well as the development of an effective treatment for this disease.

The Committee is pleased with the Institute's progress in developing a data system for digestive diseases and a new program of digestive disease research centers.

The Committee recognizes the seriousness of kidney disease as a public health problem and supports NIADDK's collaboration with the Health Care Financing Administration to conduct a multicenter clinical trial to assess the effects of dietary modification on the progression of

chronic renal disease. NIADDK is also sponsoring an important conference on benign prostatic hyperplasia, a condition characterized by excessive growth of the prostate gland and retention of urine. As a result of research, the clinical management of kidney stones has greatly improved. Newly developed technology can now crush kidney stones by shock waves, thus avoiding surgery. Research advances on prevention of kidney stone formation are similarly exciting. NIADDK-supported research has shown that the formation and recurrence of some types of kidney stones can be inhibited or prevented by drugs recently approved by the Food and Drug Administration. The Committee is pleased to receive the report it had requested detailing Federal efforts in urology research.

The Committee believes that the science in kidney/urology diseases has advanced to levels that suggest the Institute should give consideration to establishing centers of excellence in kidney disease, that emphasizes its relationship to nutrition, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, immunology, and obstructive and heredity diseases of the urological system.

Hematology research

The Committee endorses the active NIADDK support of hematology research. This productive research area cuts across several institutes and disciplines and the Committee believes this diversified but coordinated approach has been effective and should continue. Substantial progress has been made in blood diseases research, particularly related to erythropoietin, a hormone that stimulates red blood cell production in bone marrow. The gene for erythropoietin has been cloned and is now being used to synthesize this hormone in tissue culture. Other advances in hematology include construction of molecular maps of several important human genes, including the ones for hemoglobin, and treatment of diseases such as aplastic anemia and inborn errors of metabolism by transplanting healthy bone marrow tissue.

NIADDK basic and clinical researchers are making substantial progress in understanding the causes of chronic diseases within the Institute's mission, and the Committee anticipates further development of effective therapies and preventive approaches to these diseases.

Lupus

The Committee continues to be very concerned about systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE], a serious disease that can affect many different organs of the body—the joints, skin, kidney, heart, and brain. Approximately 90 percent of lupus victims are women of childbearing age. The Committee has been informed of new leads as to the causes—immunologic, genetic, and hormonal—of lupus and of new promising approaches to therapy, still under experimental development.

As a result, the Committee directs that all of these leads should be fully explored and urges the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [NIADDK] to continue to give a high priority to lupus research as well as coordination with other National Institutes of Health [NIH] programs.

Endocrinology

Endocrinology is currently an area of tremendous interest and excitement where scientific discoveries show great promise of providing new diagnostic technologies, therapies, and cures for a host of human illness. The Committee notes that in the past 5 years alone, over 50 hormones have been described that regulate cell growth, immune defense systems, and nervous system function to name but a few. Only a small number of these new hormones have been purified and studied in detail. The Committee believes that this research should receive increased consideration by the Institute Director and the advisory council in order that this work be carried out and the results translated to the diagnosis and therapy of those suffering from a myriad of related illnesses. With this in mind, the Institute should work in cooperation with other NIH institutes to expand endocrine research programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL AND COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS AND STROKE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$395,659,000
1986 appropriation request	375,515,000
House allowance	418,590,000
Committee recommendation	428,517,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$428,517,000 for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke [NINCDS]. This is \$53,002,000 more than the administration request, \$32,858,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$395,659,000, and \$9,927,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$182,616,000 to support at least 1,278 noncompeting research projects, \$104,040,000 to support at least 645 new and competing research projects, and \$30,306,000 to support 39 research centers.

NIH training and career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$51,142,000.

The National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke is charged with supporting and conducting research on the function and disorders of the brain and nervous system, including hearing and speech. This complex system is the site of approximately 650 known disorders with varying causes and effects. Some disorders, such as Batten's disease, lipid storage diseases, and Huntington's disease, are due to perinatal or genetic defects. Other afflictions, like stroke, head trauma, spinal cord injury, and hearing loss, can happen to anyone at any time. Epilepsy, autism, and stuttering are among the chronic problems that plague patients and their families for life, while multiple sclerosis and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis strike people in their prime and constrain their future. Older age brings its own characteristic problems, most noticeably Parkinson's disease, the dementias, and presbycusis, the latter a little-appreciated problem of hearing loss among the elderly.

This year, the Committee learned that the prospects for conquering and even preventing these disorders are considerably brighter in light of recent research progress. One flourishing area of investigation involves the concept of selective vulnerability. Studies have shown that in a number of neurological and communicative disorders certain nerve cells within the brain are destroyed while others are spared. Challenged by the possibility that healthy cells could replace dead cells and restore function, scientists are investigating brain tissue implantation techniques that have been successful in animals. The potential of this advance for repairing damaged areas of the brain offers new hope to victims of Parkinson's disease and possibly Alzheimer's disease and cerebral palsy.

Studies of central nervous system trauma continue to have high priority commensurate with the gravity of this national health problem. In spinal cord injury, the NINCDS research program focuses on (1) the immediate response of the spinal cord to trauma; (2) the prevention of further damage through surgery or medical interventions; (3) the promotion of spinal cord regeneration; and (4) the use of neural prostheses to bridge destroyed tissue and thereby restore function. The Committee has long been concerned about the disproportionate impact of spinal cord injury on American youth and takes great interest in scientific efforts to alleviate this tragedy. We hope for promising results from the Institute's multicenter test of the opiate antagonist naloxone as a treatment for acute spinal cord injury.

The Committee was gratified to learn of progress in two major Institute-supported clinical trials. Plasmapheresis, a technique of blood cleansing, was shown this past year to be effective in treating Guillain-Barre syndrome; patients who underwent plasmapheresis spent less time in hospitals and on respirators and left the hospital in better condition than untreated patients. The economic savings due to this therapy in 1 year far exceed the total costs of the trial. A second study has tested the efficacy of the extracranial-intracranial bypass, a surgical procedure believed to prevent stroke by enhancing blood supply to the brain. The Committee was told that analysis of data from this international collaborative clinical trial is nearly complete. We expect the findings will have a significant effect on the care of the Nation's stroke victims and the costs involved in such care.

The Institute continues to serve as the focal point for basic research on the cause of Alzheimer's disease. Recent studies have shown that numerous structures and chemicals in the brain probably play a role in the memory loss and cognitive decline common to this disorder. Other research has raised the possibility that Alzheimer's disease may be due in part to an infection caused by a slow-acting virus. Separate studies have produced evidence of a genetic factor in the disease. The Committee is heartened by reports that all these research leads are being pursued vigorously, in many cases with the aid of advanced brain imaging technologies such as positron emission tomography and nuclear magnetic resonance.

Also encouraging is a serendipitous breakthrough producing new knowledge about Parkinson's disease. Scientists have discovered that a heroin-like synthetic drug known as MPTP produces parkinsonian symptoms in users by killing brain cells in the substantia nigra, the same part of the brain affected by Parkinson's disease. This finding has led to the development of a new animal model of the disorder and offers promise of important new therapeutic interventions.

Research on hearing saw a major advance this year as a single-channel cochlear implant was approved for commercial marketing. In other studies to determine why hearing loss is such a rampant problem among the elderly, NINCDS-supported scientists have been concentrating on changes in the inner ear and in neurons in brain structures that govern hearing in the elderly, specifically the central auditory cortex.

However, the Committee remains concerned about the level of support for research into prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of hearing and balance disorders. It is estimated that 20 million Americans suffer from such disorders, including a significant proportion of the elderly population. The Committee is encouraged by the efforts of NINCDS to support research related to hearing impairment and urges expansion of this support, including the translation of research results into clinical practice. Further, the Committee is interested in receiving an overview of the scope and level of NIH support of hearing and balance disorders. This overview should include what is spent on deaf research; how this percentage compares to other activities under this Institute; a historical look at deaf research and funding; projections on spending for deaf research; and what deaf research projects are currently being funded and where these projects are being conducted. The report should be made available before the fiscal year 1987 hearings on the Institute's budget.

The Committee read with interest and concern the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke [NINCDS] report on back pain research opportunities, prepared at the Committee's direction. It is clear that new initiatives are needed to better understand this problem, which is the second most frequent cause of disability. The Committee encourages the NINCDS to initiate basic and clinical research programs on this problem.

The Committee learned that NINCDS scientists have proven that a leukodystrophy misdiagnosed for years as multiple sclerosis is in fact a separate inherited neurological disorder. We were also told that the Institute has identified two promising new anticonvulsant drugs and will soon evaluate one of these in clinical trials. The Institute is soliciting research contract proposals to develop other new drugs and devices for the treatment of orphan diseases, including Tourette's syndrome, learning disabilities, and numerous rare but devastating neurogenetic disorders.

The Committee understands that greater numbers of physician-investigators are needed to take full advantage of the burgeoning opportunities for advances in the neurosciences and commends the Institute

for launching a Clinical Investigator Development Award Program to attract talented new physicians into research careers. The Committee also congratulates the 125 distinguished NINCDS grantees who have been selected for Senator Jacob Javits Neuroscience Awards and will receive up to 7 years' continuous support for their research. The Javits Awards Program, along with its counterpart, the Senator Jacob Javits Centers for Excellence in Neuroscience Program, is a model venture in providing stabilized research support for neurological and communicative disorders. The Committee has provided funding for additional Javits Centers of Excellence in fiscal year 1986.

Neurogenetics

The Committee is pleased that NINCDS emphasis on the neurogenetic diseases has begun to increase. Research methodologies are now available to address the issue of the role of genetics as the cause of neurological diseases like neurofibromatosis; Huntington's disease; Rett's syndrome and Batten's disease and as a predisposing factor in other neurological diseases such as multiple sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease and epilepsy. The Committee understands that research on these diseases must be interdisciplinary, utilizing the talents of geneticists, cell biologists and neuroscientists. The Committee believes the Institute should begin planning to establish research centers of excellence focused on neurogenetic diseases.

Multiple sclerosis

The Committee, through its interest in reducing health care costs and tragic impact of chronic illness, recognizes the importance of research into the cause, treatment, and prevention of multiple sclerosis and many other tragic and chronic disorders.

Multiple sclerosis afflicts over 250,000 Americans and is newly diagnosed in nearly 200 people per week. This disability and degenerative affliction of the nervous system attacks the brain and spinal cord system. The disease most often strikes people in the prime of their lives, just as young families are being raised and careers are rising.

Like many diseases of the nervous system, the certain causes of multiple sclerosis remain unknown but there is increasing evidence of a link to viral infection and/or immune disorders. The Committee strongly supports an expanded effort in this area of research in the Institute and the NIH where research is conducted on the immune system and diseases.

Expansion of clinical trials, research grants, and training programs are critical if a cure and treatment for this and other tragic diseases are to be found.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that many of the 300,000 Americans stricken by polio in the 1950's are once again suffering from muscle weakness and excruciating pain. Therefore, the committee directs NINCDS, in consultation with CDC, to inform the Committee prior to the fiscal year 1987 budget hearings regarding the research efforts which are being conducted in this area.

Last year, the Committee expressed its concern that epilepsy research funds have lagged behind the rate of growth in total NINCDS funding. Funding for clinical research is of particular concern to the Committee. Clinical research is a critical link between basic research and the unmet treatment needs of persons with epilepsy. More than 200,000 Americans continue to experience more than one seizure a month. Clinical research funding, however, continues to decline.

The Committee directs the Institute to explore ways of supporting additional comprehensive epilepsy research and training centers. The Institute is also directed to explore more effective ways to reverse the trend which has seen epilepsy research funding grow by only 25 percent between 1978 and 1984 compared with 90 percent growth in the overall NINCDS budget.

The Committee understands that head injury is responsible for approximately 70,000 deaths per year nationally. Because recovery from head injury in survivors is so prolonged, the cost of head injury is disproportionately high compared to other forms of trauma. The goals of research in head injury are to reduce the morbidity and mortality through prevention and through more effective treatment of the brain damage produced by head injury. In the past decade, clinical and laboratory studies have made important progress in describing pathological features of brain injury. However, the development of effective therapies remains a largely unreached goal. The Committee has been told that research to date has emphasized studies dealing with the acute care of head injured patients and that relatively little research has been conducted to develop improved techniques to rehabilitate patients surviving head injury. The Committee encourages the Institute to explore ways of increasing research in the areas of traumatic head injury. Also the Committee asks that the NINCDS work with the National Institute of Handicapped Research to develop better rehabilitation therapies that would capitalize on the developing evidence that the human brain has a greater capacity for recovery from injury than previously believed.

Drug development and clinical trials

Basic neurological and communicative disorder research has progressed to the point where improved methodologies for prevention in illnesses such as strokes and improved diagnosis with monoclonal antibodies and therapies for multiple sclerosis; epilepsy; orphan drugs are now realistic possibilities. The NINCDS should plan a coordinated program of clinical trials to take advantage of these opportunities.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$368,342,000
1986 appropriation request	358,813,000
House allowance	371,941,000
Committee recommendation	429,453,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$429,453,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. This is \$70,640,000 more than the administration request, \$61,111,000 more than the

fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$368,342,000, and \$57,512,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$181,439,000 to support at least 1,179 noncompeting research projects, \$81,509,000 to support at least 560 new and competing research projects, and \$6,221,000 to support 18 research centers.

NIH training and career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$62,111,000.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases [NIAID] conducts and supports research on disorders of the immune system such as asthma and other allergic, immunodeficiency, and autoimmune diseases as well as on a wide range of infectious diseases. Two areas of particular interest to the Institute's mission are acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS] and malaria vaccine development; as a result of special research efforts sponsored by the Institute, a considerable amount of new knowledge has been gained during the past year in these areas.

AIDS

AIDS is one of the most devastating diseases to afflict mankind in modern times; the disease is spread by heterosexual and homosexual contact, the sharing of needles by intravenous drug abusers, and the use of contaminated blood and blood products. As of March 1985, over 9,000 cases of full-blown AIDS had been reported, and the number of reported cases appears to be doubling every year. AIDS is truly an enormous health, economic, and social problem with implications for all Americans, as well as citizens of all parts of the world. The NIAID has assumed a major responsibility for research relating to AIDS as it is an infectious disease that attacks the immune system, is transmitted primarily via sexual contact, and has tremendous international health implications—all areas within NIAID's mission.

The virus responsible for AIDS has now been isolated and characterized; the Committee heard testimony concerning the Institute's research activities that provided valuable leads for studies resulting in this discovery by staff of the National Cancer Institute. It is now known that a retrovirus (HTLV-III/LAV) is the causative agent of AIDS. This virus attacks the victim's immune system and renders it deficient in its ability to protect against infections and tumors. Utilizing the techniques of molecular biology, researchers have made advances in cloning and characterizing the virus to determine its functional capabilities. The Committee is pleased to learn that these advances have led to improvements in diagnosis of the disease and opened the door for development of a vaccine. These discoveries and advances will not only assist in the battle against AIDS, but also may be of benefit in understanding other diseases characterized by abnormalities of immune function. The Committee is encouraged by the research advances relating to AIDS that are providing a better understanding of the immune system and strongly supports the Institute's plans in this area of research.

In addition to supporting research to better understand the etiology of AIDS and to develop a vaccine, the NIAID is also focusing its attention toward the development of treatment methods. Specifically, research is being done on antiviral agents that will attack the AIDS retrovirus directly and on immunomodulators and transplantation procedures for reconstituting the defective immune system. The ultimate treatment for this disease will probably involve a combination of antiviral agents and procedures for restoring the immune system. The Institute is also supporting a number of contracts to develop more effective treatments for the opportunistic infections that affect AIDS patients. Preliminary results show promise that these activities may lead to the development of tools useful in controlling this disease. Development of these procedures—particularly bone marrow transplantation—has the potential for also curing a wide variety of genetic deficiency diseases. The Committee concurs with this plan and once again encourages the Institute to continue its efforts to combat AIDS.

Malaria

Another very interesting and enlightening advance presented during the testimony relates to intensified research to eradicate malaria. Malaria infects 300 million individuals annually and is responsible for 1 million deaths, primarily in young children. Utilizing the powerful new techniques of recombinant DNA technology and monoclonal antibodies, NIAID staff and their collaborators in several institutions have developed a candidate vaccine. The gene from one phase of the life cycle of the parasite responsible for malaria, which codes for the protein that serves as the protective antigen, was extracted. The extracted gene was inserted into bacteria, which then made large quantities of the protein. Previous vaccine development failures resulted from the inability to extract ample quantities of the antigen from the malaria parasite. The timeframe from the isolation of the parasite gene to the preparation of a candidate vaccine and the beginning of clinical trials was an unprecedented 18 months. This is a feat never before accomplished in the area of vaccine development. Before the vaccine can be distributed or marketed, human clinical trials must be conducted to determine the vaccine's safety and efficacy. The Committee recognizes the importance of this recent accomplishment and directs the Institute to continue to give this research a high priority.

Tropical diseases

Tropical diseases affect close to 1 billion residents of the tropical zones throughout the world as well as many Americans who work or travel in these areas. The Committee is aware that NIAID is one of the few organizations in the world with a primary commitment to support free-ranging research in immunology and microbiology related to tropical diseases including very basic research on parasites and host responses to them. In addition, the Institute's commitment to international research is very strong, and evidence of its contribution is the significant progress in the development of a malaria vaccine. The Com-

mittee concurs with these activities and highly recommends that the current momentum be maintained. In addition, the Institute should continue its commitment to the training of researchers in tropical disease research as well as in the dissemination of research advances to the developing world.

DPT vaccine

The Committee was brought up-to-date on the controversial issues relating to the DPT vaccine currently in use in this country. It was pointed out that the controversy relates to the pertussis component of the vaccine and its toxic effects. The whole cell vaccine that is still in use in this country has a variety of biologically active cellular components to which some children have adverse reactions. An acellular vaccine currently being tested in Japan appears to be less toxic, and the Institute has now initiated plans to conduct various clinical trials with the Japanese vaccine. In addition, a contract has recently been awarded for the development of an American version of an acellular pertussis vaccine containing only the essential antigens that would be required for protection. The Committee recognizes the importance of developing a better pertussis vaccine and directs the Institute to give this program a high priority.

Vaccine development

In addition to work being carried out on pertussis, the Institute is well along in achieving its goal to develop 10 new vaccines in 10 years. Together with the NIAID's own establishment of vaccine priorities, the Institute of Medicine [IOM] of the National Academy of Sciences conducted an NIAID-supported study to set priorities for accelerated vaccine development. The recommendations of the IOM for the development of domestic vaccines were similar to those developed by NIAID staff. Of the five vaccines assigned high priority by IOM, three (hepatitis B virus, hemophilus influenzae b, and varicella) are expected to be licensed within the next 2 years. With regard to the other two, a live attenuated influenza vaccine is undergoing expanded field trials and research on respiratory syncytial virus has advanced to the initial stages of vaccine development. As previously stated, work is well underway on the development of a malaria vaccine. The same technique (recombinant DNA technology) as that used for the preparation of a malaria vaccine has also been utilized for the preparation of the new generation hepatitis B virus vaccine; this technique is also being applied to the development of other vaccines such as those for pertussis, herpes, and AIDS. The IOM is also studying 24 diseases prevalent in developing countries and will recommend priorities for the development of vaccines for international use.

The Committee acknowledges the advances that have been made in vaccine development and strongly encourages the Institute to continue its efforts toward the development and testing of vaccines that may be responsible for wiping out many of the currently life-threatening diseases as well as for generating enormous savings in health care costs.

Sexually transmitted diseases

The Committee is pleased to note that research in the area of sexually transmitted diseases [STD's] continues to receive emphasis by the Institute. STD's cause enormous human suffering and place a heavy burden on medical care facilities. Annual costs to the American public are now estimated to be over \$2,000,000,000. Gonorrhea and genital herpes infections are still on the rise, and chlamydial infections have now reached epidemic proportions. The Committee is in agreement that all research efforts in this area should be continued. It is noted that a vaccine for gonorrhea is on the Institute's list of 10 vaccines to be completed within 10 years.

Although some significant progress has been made on the development and use of antiviral drugs, additional research and testing is required. The Committee is pleased to learn that, through research efforts of the NIAID, acyclovir has been approved by the FDA for the treatment of initial and recurrent genital herpes lesions and herpes encephalitis and is currently being evaluated for the treatment of herpes zoster (shingles). Results from research on rimantadine indicate that this antiviral drug is effective in preventing influenza infection. NIAID has the prime responsibility for the development of antivirals, and the Committee feels that this work should continue to represent a major effort of the Institute. Special emphasis should be made in the future for the development of antiviral agents for the prevention and treatment of hepatitis B and AIDS.

Basic and clinical immunology and allergy

The Institute has also given high priority to conducting and supporting research on basic and clinical immunology and allergy. The immune system represents a discrete organ system analogous to other organ systems of the body such as the cardiovascular, nervous, and endocrine systems. This organ system is the body's first line of defense against external attacks from infectious microorganisms. The immune system itself, however, is subject to malfunctions due to external or internal influences or because of genetic defects. The immune system is so finely tuned that it is often difficult to control; its defenses are so sharp that it sometimes misidentifies its own tissues as foreign invaders and reacts against them. Major NIAID efforts are, therefore, directed toward gaining an understanding of the immune system through research on basic immunology and on the mechanisms through which the immune system functions in health and disease. Through this work it may be possible to correct and prevent malfunctions of the immune system.

Asthma and allergic diseases

Asthma and allergic diseases continue to constitute major health problems. An estimated 40 million Americans are affected at an approximate annual cost of \$4,000,000,000. As a direct result of Institute-sponsored research, drugs capable of preventing leukotriene formation (the cause of airway obstruction that occurs in asthma) have been developed. These drugs are now being tested in humans, and current results indi-

cate that they will be very beneficial in the treatment of asthma. The Committee is encouraged with these reports of success and in its continued support for the long-term social and cost benefits of research, strongly encourages the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases [NIAID] to expand its efforts in the area of asthma and allergic diseases. In addition to research grants, emphasis should also be placed on the centers program as well as training and the development of new vaccines.

The Committee was interested to learn about the outreach programs developed in the areas of allergic diseases, immune disorders, and AIDS and encourages these NIAID efforts to disseminate research information. These programs, which included highly successful conferences on AIDS for primary care physicians, health care workers, and service personnel, have been held in several cities around the country. Outreach efforts such as these should be continued.

The Committee believes that NIAID technology transfer conferences, especially on AIDS, have been extremely helpful to the research and health-care community, and recommends continued support for this effort. These conferences should continue to be conducted in collaboration with other Institutes and other PHS agencies, and with outside organizations concerned with immune-deficiency problems. The Committee also expects that the NIAID-funded immunology center program would continue to be used for carrying forward NIAID's clinical research objectives.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$482,817,000
1986 appropriation request	458,854,000
House allowance	455,593,000
Committee recommendation	510,872,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$510,872,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. This is \$52,018,000 more than the administration request, \$28,055,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$482,817,000, and \$55,279,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$288,136,000 to support at least 1,971 noncompeting research projects, \$135,441,000 to support at least 928 new and competing research projects, and \$11,272,000 to support 17 research centers.

NIH and training career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at the fiscal year 1986 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$62,111,000.

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences is the basic research institute of the NIH, responsible for supporting biomedical research which, when it is begun, has no obvious applications to particular diseases or disorders—research on the structure and function of cells and their component parts, for example. Despite its nondisease targeted

nature, the long-range importance of such research to the ultimate goal of developing new and more effective techniques for detecting, treating and preventing diseases cannot be overstated. Experts agree that breakthroughs in the health field do not occur in a vacuum, but rather are the result of the steady accumulation of knowledge over a period of years, or even decades. The support provided by the NIGMS plays a critical role in the development of this knowledge, as witnessed by the fact that this Institute has funded over one-half of the Nobel Prize winning scientists who have received support from the NIH. Indeed, it is primarily because the NIGMS provided funds some 20 years ago to support research teams seeking ways to answer such basic questions as how genes are turned on and off, that recombinant DNA technology was developed, an event which has brought biomedical research to what is undoubtedly the most exciting and productive phase of its existence.

Approximately 70 percent of the NIGMS research budget is allocated to the Institute's genetics and cellular and molecular basis of disease programs, with genetics accounting for about 40 percent of the total. The statistics that point to a need to increase our knowledge of the mechanisms of inheritance are, in fact, quite grim. About 6 percent of the U.S. population suffer from some form of severe genetic disorder, with 30 percent of all hospitalized children being treated for diseases of genetic origin. The economic costs are also staggering, with an estimated 15 to 20 percent of all health care costs related to the treatment of genetic diseases. By one calculation, it costs the Nation almost \$1,000,000,000 per year to treat and care for victims of Down's syndrome alone—a disorder which affects 1 out of every 1,000 live births.

NIGMS grantees have been in the forefront of research efforts to deal with these problems, studying in precise detail how genes work (or fail to work) in both normal and diseased states. Of particular importance in recent years have been increasingly successful efforts to map genes; that is, to determine their exact chromosomal locations. The purpose, of course, is obvious: If one is ever to understand, treat, and perhaps even correct genetic defects, it is first necessary to locate them with precision. One of the most spectacular successes in this regard occurred a little over 1 year ago, when grantees of the NIGMS and the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, working in concert, narrowed the search for the gene which causes Huntington's disease, a fatal neurological disorder, to a portion of human chromosome No. 4. The technique used is believed by some experts to hold out the potential for speeding up the time-consuming tasks of isolating defective genes and then analyzing the imperfect proteins (such as hormones) for which they provide the code. If so, this would also speed up the development of effective new diagnostic methods, and possibly lead to effective methods for the treatment of a wide range of inherited disorders.

Also of great potential is the recent discovery by NIGMS grantees that the normally inactive second strand of the double-stranded DNA molecule (referred to as the antisense strand) can be used as a tool to

selectively block the action of specific genes. If this finding is confirmed, investigators might be able to delineate the role of genes whose functions are presently unknown; that is, they could turn genes off and see what happens. It might also open up the possibility of a new approach to gene therapy by allowing physicians to selectively shut off the expression of defective genes.

The Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease Program [CMBD] focuses support on research studies designed to elucidate the mechanisms of cellular functions and dysfunctions. This is important because disease, at its most basic level, is the failure of a group of cells or cellular organs (called organelles) to function properly. For example, Tay-Sachs disease—which results in progressive damage to brain and other cells, and to death by age 4 in most victims—is associated with the improper functioning of lysosomes, the cellular opponents responsible for waste disposal. Similarly, the often fatal childhood disease, Reye's Syndrome, is associated with the malfunction of another set of organelles, the mitochondria, which serve as a cell's power plants.

An area of intense study by CMBD grantees at the present time is the structure of microtubules—yet another organelle. Microtubules are long slender rods which act as the backbone of a cell; they are known to play an important role in cellular movement, as well as in the secretion of hormones by both the pancreas and the thyroid gland. In addition, several neurological disorders, including some associated with psychiatric problems, are known to be related to malformation of microtubules.

The Institute's Pharmacological Sciences Program supports basic research studies in the areas of pharmacology, anesthesiology, and bio-related chemistry. The long-range goal is to provide knowledge leading to the development of safer and more effective therapeutic agents. Grantees of this program are currently making great strides in the development of an improved understanding of the action of drugs at the cellular and molecular levels; of the mechanisms by which drugs are broken down and disposed of by the body; the influences which such factors as age, heredity and disease have on drug activity; and of the relationships which exist between the biochemical structures of drugs and their biological activity.

One of the key problems facing researchers in the field of pharmacology concerns drug delivery. To ensure that a sufficient amount of a therapeutic agent arrives at the site of diseased organs, such as the lungs, physicians must often give their patients larger than required dosages to overcome the tendency of the drug to be diluted as it travels through the body. Indeed, the spread of drugs to nontargeted areas of the body has long been recognized to be a cause of many of the negative, and sometimes fatal, side-effects created by these chemicals. To overcome this problem, NIGMS grantees have been working to develop a new approach to drug delivery, which involves encasing a drug in an envelope consisting of an artificial membrane, called a liposome. By various mechanisms, it has been possible to then biologically zipcode

the resulting drug-liposome complex directly to the diseased site. Despite the many obstacles which remain, many experts now believe that the further development of this approach, or some variant of it, might revolutionize the field of pharmacology, and make the administration of therapeutic agents much safer for patients.

The Biophysics and Physiological Sciences Program is the newest component of the NIGMS, established during the past year as part of a reorganizational effort designed to take maximum advantage of emerging research opportunities in the field of biophysics. Aided by a variety of sophisticated techniques and instruments, many of them only recently developed, investigators in this field are studying the structure of complex molecules, such as proteins, in order to better understand the relationships which exist between structure and function. One area of particular interest is the topic of protein folding: research concerned with the way in which amino acids are linked in linear fashion and then folded into the structure of a protein. Utilizing powerful new techniques, as well as nuclear magnetic resonance [NMR] technology, researchers in this field are now able to analyze in detail the three-dimensional structure of proteins. Investigators believe that the knowledge made possible by this kind of analysis may eventually permit the artificial altering of the structures of proteins used as therapeutic agents with concomitant increases in their activity in the treatment of a wide range of disorders.

In an effort to gain a better understanding of the profound body responses that follow severe injury, this program also supports investigations in the field of burn and trauma research. Due in large measure to the efforts of NIGMS grantees, there is now a 50-percent survival rate in patients less than 44 years of age with severe burns covering over 60 to 65 percent of the body—a dramatic improvement over past decades. To improve these statistics even further, the NIGMS is supporting the work of many teams of biochemists, physiologists, immunologists, and physicians who are working together to learn more about the mechanisms of wound healing, the lung damage caused by smoke inhalation, and the various immune system alterations caused by burn injury that can lead to life-threatening infections. NIGMS-supported research is also helping to develop an artificial skin that scientists hope may one day replace the need for skin grafts on severely burned patients, speed wound repair, and reduce scarring.

Training

The Committee recognizes that the NIGMS also continues to serve as the primary source of research training support at NIH—funding two-thirds of the predoctoral (pre-Ph.D.) trainees and one-third of the trainees overall who receive assistance from the NIH. The Committee strongly supports the Institute's efforts in this area, recognizing that future advances in biomedical research are totally dependent upon our ability, as a nation, to recruit a sufficient number of the country's best young minds into science careers. A National Academy of Sciences report, issued a little over 1 year ago, provides strong encouragement that

NIGMS investments in research training are, in fact, helping us to achieve this goal. According to this report, entitled "Personnel Needs and Training for Biomedical and Behavioral Research," NIH, and particularly NIGMS-supported predoctoral trainees, are much more likely than members of comparison groups to complete their doctoral training, to enter biomedical research careers, to compete successfully for Federal research grant support, and to publish articles likely to be cited by other scientists.

As in the past years, the Committee continues to have a special interest in the Medical Scientist Training Program [MSTP] and the Minority Access to Research Careers [MARC] Program, both of which are funded through the NIGMS. Designed to address the existence of a continuing national shortage of researchers with clinical training, the MSTP provides support to individuals seeking the combined M.D.-Ph.D. degree. The Committee is pleased to learn that to date, a remarkable 88 percent of the graduates of this program who have gone beyond their residency training have assumed academic or research positions. The MARC Program, which is designed to increase the opportunities available to minority group students in the biomedical sciences, has been similarly successful, with almost 85 percent of the graduates of the honors undergraduate research training component of this program going on to either graduate or professional schools. The Committee has continued funding for this program at the increased level provided in the fiscal year 1985 budget.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1985 comparable appropriation	\$310,395,000
1986 appropriation request	294,282,000
House allowance	306,812,000
Committee recommendation	323,071,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$323,071,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. This is \$28,789,000 more than the administration request, \$12,676,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$310,395,000, and \$16,259,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$129,232,000 to support at least 872 noncompeting research projects, \$68,547,000 to support at least 483 new and competing research projects, and \$27,516,000 to support 43 research centers.

NIH and training career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at the fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$36,173,000.

The research program of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development addresses some of the most troubling and costly problems in our society such as infant mortality, birth defects, and mental retardation. The Institute also conducts research on issues associated with basic human functions such as reproduction, childbearing, and childrearing. Because its mandate is so broad, NICHD scientists, both

those supported by grants and contracts and those who work in the Institute's laboratories at Bethesda, MD, work in many disciplines including endocrinology, genetics, basic reproductive biology, and the behavioral sciences. Their research ranges from studies of infertility and fertility and contraceptive choices to learning disorders to improved vaccines for debilitating childhood diseases.

Each year, some 25,000 children are born in the United States weighing less than 5½ pounds. These small infants account for two-thirds of the nearly 40,000 infant deaths in this country each year. While a premature or low birth weight baby born in the United States has a better chance of survival than in any other country in the world, the United States still lags behind many countries in its infant mortality rate because the United States has a higher incidence of low birth weight and premature births. Even though there has been a dramatic decrease in the infant mortality rate over the past 20 years, much of this decrease is due to medical advances that permit more of these small babies to survive rather than to a decrease in the rate of low weight births in the United States.

The Committee commends the NICHD for its awareness of these problems and its strong commitment to lower the Nation's infant mortality rate. The Committee has restored funding for low birthweight research and directs the Institute to continue to give this research program its highest priority. The Committee notes that progress is continuing on the NICHD special initiative started in 1984 on low birth weight. As part of this program, the Committee expects the NICHD to fund a center grant on intrauterine growth retardation and to fund two networks, one comprising neonatal intensive care units and the other comprising maternal/fetal medicine units in fiscal year 1986. These units will deal with clinical research questions related to low birth weight in high-risk populations. Another study designed to prevent prematurity by diagnosing and treating genitourinary infections during pregnancy is now being carried out in five centers.

Research from ongoing studies has shown that the mother's own birth weight is directly related to the birth weight of her child. Also, it has been determined that the ingestion of as few as one or two alcoholic drinks per day during pregnancy does have an adverse effect on the birth weight of the baby. Other research is looking at the hormonal control of fetal growth, prenatal and neonatal function of specific hormone-secreting glands, and the role in fetal growth regulation and initiation of labor of specific hormone-secreting glands and of the placenta. Other studies have further documented the role of maternal smoking in contributing to low birth weight, and that mothers who stop smoking during pregnancy reduce their chance of having a low birth weight infant. The Committee also recognizes the Institute's role in supporting research directed toward providing a wide array of safe, effective contraceptive choices acceptable to all segments of the population.

The Committee notes that the NICHD has had a long-standing program in the area of contraceptive research and is pleased that the Insti-

tute is giving this area added emphasis by developing a multifaceted special initiative in contraceptive research. The Committee understands that this new effort is a broad-based undertaking encompassing the following four areas: biomedical research in the basic reproductive sciences, development and testing of new contraceptive methods, evaluation of the safety and effectiveness of existing contraceptive methods, and behavioral research on aspects of contraceptive use.

The Committee has learned that there are exciting new leads waiting to be exploited for contraceptive development. The NICHD is currently testing the effectiveness and safety of long acting injectable contraceptives. The Institute is looking at two approaches, both of which slowly release the drug at a steady rate, are effective for 1 to 2 years and do not require removal. Another injectable is a safer substitute for Depo-Provera, and the Institute is about to begin testing skin patches as alternate and potentially safer delivery systems for contraceptives and a disposable spermicide-releasing diaphragm.

NICHD scientists have demonstrated that it is possible to stimulate antibody production against numerous components of sperm and egg. They plan to expand this work in a program of immunocontraception, in effect to develop a vaccine against pregnancy. Other NICHD investigators have identified natural products made by the body, inhibin in the male and folliculostatin in the female, that specifically interfere with sperm formation or ovulation. The NICHD plans to explore the use of these substances as potential new contraceptives. The Committee commends the NICHD for its efforts to develop an array of safe, effective contraceptives acceptable to a broad range of the population. It is well recognized that the availability of multiple methods of fertility regulation leads to their wider use by a larger segment of our population and results in better management of fertility by the individual, thereby reducing the societal and economic costs associated with unplanned pregnancy.

The Committee also recognizes the importance of the Institute's ongoing program to evaluate the safety of contraceptives already available for use. One group of studies assessing the health consequences of using an intrauterine device [IUD] for birth control was completed this year and found that IUD's are associated with an increased risk of infertility in women who use them. The increased risk depends largely on the type of IUD used, and the one associated with the highest rate of infertility has been taken off of the market. These findings are the first direct evidence of a long-suspected link between the IUD and infertility. An estimated 2.2 million women in the United States use the IUD and the dissemination of these findings may prompt some of them to reassess their choice of contraceptive.

Another area of priority for the NICHD is to support research to enhance the health and well-being of the Nation's children. The Committee is pleased that the NICHD research is drawing attention to the detrimental effects of blood lead levels previously thought to be nontoxic. Exposure to lead is still a serious health problem for American children.

It has been estimated that as many as 600,000 children under age 6 show evidence of undue lead absorption. Children who have had lead poisoning and recover are frequently left with profound developmental impairments including mental retardation. National efforts to reduce environmental lead levels are well underway and should aid in preventing mental retardation due to this environmental agent.

The Committee wishes to mark the accomplishment of a milestone in the prevention of mental retardation. For the first time, mandatory or voluntary screening programs for inborn metabolic disorders are in place in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Early detection of these disorders through screening followed by the prompt initiation of appropriate therapy can prevent mental retardation due to certain of these disorders. The basic biomedical research on these disorders which led to the development of screening tools and treatment regimens is largely the work of the NICHD.

Accidents are the leading cause of death and disability among children and young adults in the United States. The Committee is pleased that the Institute is increasing its research in childhood injury prevention and that it is specifically soliciting research grant applications in this important area.

The NICHD conducts and supports a broad program of research to determine the causes, prevent the occurrence, and develop treatments for birth defects. An important aspect of the ability to treat birth defects is the ability to detect them before they have done irreparable harm. Presently, the most common prenatal diagnostic procedure, amniocentesis, is performed during the 16th to 18th week of pregnancy. The NICHD is initiating a clinical trial to assess the safety and effectiveness of chorionic villi sampling [CVS], a new procedure for prenatal diagnosis that can be done earlier in pregnancy than amniocentesis. CVS can be done as early as the eighth week of pregnancy.

The Committee understands that at the present time, there are no gene therapies that have been adequately developed and proven effective for use in the treatment of genetic defects. Yet the Committee is aware that recent rapid advances in recombinant DNA technology make this a realistic possibility. The NICHD is currently supporting a project to develop methods to replace the gene which is missing in the hereditary disorder called the Lesch-Nyhan syndrome. This condition is characterized by profound mental retardation, abnormal muscle movements, spasticity, and early death. NICHD scientists have cloned the gene which is absent in affected individuals and have succeeded in incorporating the gene in cells obtained from patients with the Lesch-Nyhan syndrome. The investigators now propose to transfer the gene to intact animals, such as mice and nonhuman primates, before attempting to replace the gene in human subjects. It is hoped that the successful incorporation of the gene in affected subjects will help in preventing or mitigating the symptoms of the Lesch-Nyhan syndrome.

The Committee has been impressed by the efforts of NICHD to date in the area of mental retardation. The Committee urges NICHD to con-

tinue to give priority to this area, and especially to projects targeted toward children and their families.

During the past year, the Committee noted an NICHD study that has served to alleviate fears about the safety of vaccinations for diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus [DPT]. There were several recent reports linking these vaccinations with sudden infant death syndrome [SIDS]. Since most children routinely receive a series of DPT inoculations beginning when they are 2 months old, these reports caused many parents much concern. The Committee was pleased that NICHD studies found that there is no association between DPT vaccination and SIDS.

In some rare cases, however, DPT vaccination is associated with neurological side-effects. Some of these side-effects are very severe, even fatal. NICHD intramural scientists have developed a new pertussis vaccine that is expected to be even safer than the vaccine currently in use. This new vaccine has produced an excellent immune response in animals and has no detectable adverse side-effects. A field trial of this vaccine involving 5,000 to 7,000 children is planned to start in November. The Committee encourages this important NICHD effort and eagerly awaits the results of this vaccine trial.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the extent to which accidents per se are the single leading cause of death and disability among our Nation's children over the age of 1. The recent report by the Institute of Medicine, "Injury in America: A Continuing Public Health Problem," stressed that much can be done to address this issue. Accordingly, again this year the Committee urges NICHD to support research in this area and, further, to provide the Committee with a report on its response to the IOM's findings and recommendations.

The Committee feels that the clinical and scientific expertise of professional nurses should be especially appropriate to the mission of NICHD. Accordingly, the Committee strongly urges NICHD to adopt the various recommendations of the NIH Task Force on Nursing Research and, in particular, its recommendation that individual research fellowship awards be made this fiscal year in nursing research.

The Committee notes that the Institute has an active behavioral research program. The Committee has an interest in the way the Institute allocates its funds between such biomedical problems as low birth weight babies and sudden infant death syndrome, and behavioral research into topics as diverse as illegal Mexican migrants, Haitian ethnic organizations, and the effect of child support payments. In particular the Committee wishes to know whether the Institute has a procedure for assuring that research support is being provided on the basis of the most pressing current needs as well as the quality of research applications rather than being premised on a historic distribution formula. The Committee directs the Institute to provide a detailed report on the fund allocation decisionmaking process by January 1, 1986.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$178,499,000
1986 appropriation request	161,669,000
House allowance	188,988,000
Committee recommendation	184,036,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$184,036,000 for the National Eye Institute. This is \$22,367,000 more than the administration request, \$5,537,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$178,499,000, and \$4,952,000 less than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$99,871,000 to support at least 783 noncompeting research projects, \$39,806,000 to support at least 284 new and competing research projects, and \$6,156,000 to support 27 research centers.

NIH and training career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at the fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported be at \$15,739,000.

Eye diseases and visual impairment impose enormous costs upon this Nation. The cost of professional care and special services for people with eye problems is now \$16 billion a year. To spare as many people as possible from the threat of visual disability, and lessen the burden it imposes on society, the National Eye Institute [NEI] supports research on the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of a wide range of vision disorders.

For the past year this Committee has significantly increased the NEI's funding for clinical trials and studies. The Committee is, therefore, pleased to learn that the NEI has been working closely with the research community to encourage the submission of clinical trial applications. It is expected that high-caliber proposals will be funded.

A new clinical trial begun early this year will address the most common cause for failure of surgery for detached retina, that is the development of cellular proliferation and membrane contraction which prevent the retina from maintaining its normal position in the eye. This condition, proliferative vitreoretinopathy, in its most advanced form, is virtually inoperable using currently available surgical techniques. New procedures have recently been developed for applying a silicone gel to keep the retina in place, at the same time blocking cellular proliferation and subsequent retinal detachment. In the "Multicenter Clinical Trial of Silicone Oil in Vitreoretinopathy," NEI supported researchers will evaluate the safety and efficacy of silicone implants in the preservation of vision.

One example of a clinical study initiated in this fiscal year is the case control study of senile cataract. This study will be conducted in Boston and will involve 1,500 patients. Senile cataract is a major cause of blindness and visual disability throughout the world. Despite its high frequency and public health impact, the factors predisposing to cataract development are largely unknown. The aim of this study is to evaluate associations of risk factors such as nutritional status and family history

with each major type of senile cataract and to evaluate methods of cataract classification. By accomplishing these objectives, the study has the potential of contributing to our understanding of what causes cataracts and eventually to how they may be prevented.

A second example of a new clinical study is the eye disease case control study to be conducted at four clinics in Milwaukee, Chicago, Boston, and New York City. The objective of this study is to isolate causative or risk factors for the development of several eye diseases that have not yet been scientifically ascertained. This study is responsive to a long standing need to conduct well-designed case control studies in which individuals who have recently selected eye diseases would be given thorough ocular and physical examinations and would then be compared to control subjects who have also been examined. The diseases to be studied include retinal artery and vein occlusion, age-related maculopathy, a form of retinal detachment, and uveitis.

It is interesting to note that the NEI has the second largest diabetes research budget at NIH in terms of total dollars as well as the percentage of total dollars invested in diabetes research. We have previously reported the results of a clinical trial which demonstrated the success of treating advanced diabetic retinopathy with the laser. This treatment reduced the incidence of blindness by some 60 percent, and it can now be calculated that since the year 1976 when these data became available, some 4,200 diabetics have been saved from blindness each year. Two other clinical trials are currently underway to test the optimum time to use photocoagulation in the course of diabetic retinopathy and to evaluate a surgical procedure known as vitrectomy for those patients no longer able to respond to laser treatment.

The Committee was also interested to hear about progress being made by NEI scientists on increasing our understanding of the mechanisms by which diabetes damages tissues in the eye and elsewhere in the body. These investigators have developed a class of drugs called aldose reductase inhibitors which seem to have great potential for preventing diabetes-associated tissue damage. Aldose reductase is an enzyme that is believed to contribute to eye and nerve damage in people with diabetes. Retinal complications of diabetes that are strongly linked to aldose reductase activity can now be reproduced in animal models. A special dog model is providing NEI investigators with an effective animal model of diabetic retinopathy that will permit adequate testing on the dosage and preventative value of new drugs that inhibit the activity of aldose reductase. It is hoped that with the use of the latest and most potent inhibitors of aldose reductase in experiments with galactosemic animal models of diabetes that an effective treatment for diabetes which is independent of insulin and serum sugar levels can be developed.

The Committee understands that the NEI's vision research plan is undergoing a midcourse review. The purpose of this evaluation is to update the plan, recognizing the many new opportunities that now exist for research on eye diseases as a result of the rapid progress that has

been made in applying new techniques in molecular biology, immunology, and neuroscience. The Committee would like to receive a copy of the final midcourse evaluation as soon as it is published.

In our previous report, the Committee requested that the NEI prepare a paper on the possibilities and cost of a glaucoma control research initiative. The Committee is pleased to have received this document and will continue to follow progress in glaucoma research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$193,790,000
1986 appropriation request	183,679,000
House allowance	188,319,000
Committee recommendation	198,913,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$198,913,000 for the National Institute of Health Sciences. This is \$15,234,000 more than the administration request, \$5,123,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$193,790,000, and \$10,594,000 over the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$39,544,000 to support at least 247 noncompeting research projects, \$17,171,000 to support at least 110 new and competing research projects, and \$15,680,000 to support 15 research centers.

NIH training and career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$54,802,000.

The primary focus of the NIEHS is on biomedical research concentrating on the effects of environmental agents on human health and well-being. Toward this end, extramural efforts funded by grants and contracts and intramural activities pursue research leading to a better understanding of these environmental agents which will provide an enhanced knowledge base and, hopefully, lead to preventive measures.

The Institute's Toxicology Research and Testing Program [TRTP] is the principal focus within the National Toxicology Program [NTP] attempting to deal with the issue of testing environmental agents as well as establishing more efficient, less costly testing methodologies. The need for expanded testing and better test methodologies is best exemplified when considering the Bhopal, India disaster. The chemical released in that situation was methyl isocyanate [MIC] which was being used to make a pesticide. Since it was not in any existing consumer product, it had not been studied in animals to a significant degree. Exposure to this compound causes damage to the interior linings of the lungs, the eyes, et cetera. The acute deaths were from lung damage but what needs to be determined are the long-term consequences.

This incident and the opportunity for others has led to increased studies of MIC in animals to provide information on the long-term consequences of acute exposure to this compound. There is obviously a need for expanded testing of chemicals being processed and better methods of testing.

Another area that has received considerable attention is the polychlorinated biphenyl [PCB] release in Taiwan. This toxic release occurred in 1979 and immediate effects from exposure were noted. Recently, however, children of parents exposed to PCB's have exhibited problems such as respiratory disease pigmentation, and suppressed growth rate following low birthweight. Current studies are measuring the PCB contaminant level, how human tissue metabolized PCB's, and the various kinds of PCB's in existence. This research effort and studies concerning MIC point out the need for research efforts by the TRTP and other components of NIEHS. The Committee is encouraged by the plans of the TRTP to initiate 15 to 20 comprehensive 2-year toxicology and carcinogenesis studies and comprehensive prechronic studies on selected chemicals in 1986.

The Committee is very interested in the intramural efforts at NIEHS where NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) spectroscopy and imaging is applied to animal studies. This process permits observation of molecular activity to create images of body tissue without invading test animals. Benign or malignant tumors within the liver can be determined and liver diseases as differentiated from tumors can be identified.

Oncogene research at the NIEHS appears to be exciting. The Institute's Biometry and Risk Assessment Program [BRAP] and the TRTP are working together on oncogene research. Using animals exposed to carcinogens, bits and pieces of DNA which seem to be activated in an early process of cancer are being examined. These studies will allow the possible classification of chemical carcinogens based on mechanisms of action and will enable the extrapolation of rodent bioassay data to the human situation.

Studies concerned with the measurement of environmental effects and early pregnancy loss are important and should continue. The Committee is encouraged that the Institute is developing a method to study human pregnancy disruption by environmental toxins. Research to determine the relationships between parental smoking and childhood cancer are also being pursued within the Institute's BRAP.

The collaborative efforts with the centers program is noteworthy. One center at NYU is in the process of looking for DNA damage after MIC inhalation. Hopefully, this will provide information that will help the victims in this disaster. A short term *in vivo* animal test has been developed at the Harvard School of Public Health which predicts whether chemicals can cause emphysema, fibrosis, or chronic bronchitis. Studies using this test have shown that volcanic ash is relatively nontoxic while combustion byproducts of automobile waste oil (proposed for use in kerosene-type home heaters) are highly toxic. The computerized data base at the University of California in Berkeley will permit scientists to compare chemicals, species, target organs, and other variables of interest and draw conclusions about results of research studies.

The recently convened third task force on human health and the environment should provide a basis for planning at NIEHS for several years to come. A report has already been prepared which describes sci-

entific technology to enable this Institute to learn more about effects of chemical exposures and should present opportunities for future research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

1985 comparable appropriation	\$144,785,000
1986 appropriation request	135,376,000
House allowance	149,067,000
Committee recommendation	154,118,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$154,118,000 for the National Institute on Aging. This is \$18,742,000 more than the administration request, \$9,333,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$144,785,000, and \$5,121,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$60,126,000 to support at least 309 noncompeting research projects, \$32,351,000 to support at least 200 new and competing research projects, and \$9,878,000 to support 12 research centers.

NIH training and career development programs continue to receive a high priority and have been provided funding at fiscal year 1985 levels.

Intramural research will be supported at \$21,156,000.

Current estimates indicate that by the year 2000, 17 to 18 percent of the Nation's population will be over 65 years of age. Those over age 85 will more than double from the current 1 percent to about 2.4 percent. These statistics serve to emphasize the importance of understanding the processes of aging. In addition to developing an understanding of aging *per se*, one of the most important ways to reduce the current high cost of medical care and the numbers of patients in nursing homes or other institutions is support of research leading to the overall promotion of health, maintenance of effective functioning, and prevention of chronic diseases and disorders of the elderly.

The elderly are subject to a number of special problems which frequently result in long hospital stays or even institutionalization. One of the most life threatening of these is isolated systolic hypertension [ISH], a form of high blood pressure found in up to 20 percent of older Americans. Persons with ISH are at least three times greater risk of cardiovascular disease and stroke, compared to people with normal blood pressure. Thus, for example, ISH may be responsible for as many as 90,000 strokes per year. The direct costs of these strokes alone are at least \$1,000,000,000. To these must be added the unknown indirect costs, and costs of other cardiovascular disease associated with ISH. The NIA is currently cosponsoring a clinical trial on systolic hypertension in the elderly with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. This trial is expected to determine whether treatment of ISH with antihypertensive drugs will reduce the incidence of stroke and mortality in older persons.

The highest priority of the National Institute on Aging continues to be Alzheimer's disease. Much has been accomplished in this field over the past several years including improved diagnosis of the disease, iden-

tification of some of the possible causes of the disease, and beginning efforts at development of treatment methodologies. The Committee is pleased that the National Institute on Aging will be supporting 10 Alzheimer disease research centers by the end of fiscal year 1985 and has provided funds to provide full and continuing support for these centers. This program, which was only begun in fiscal year 1984, has already achieved some important research results. At one of the centers, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging has proved able to detect early signs of small strokes or multiinfarct dementia and distinguish this form of dementia from Alzheimer's disease. At another center, the hypothesis that some forms of Alzheimer's disease are due to genetic factors is being confirmed. Other research includes the identification of certain similarities between Alzheimer's disease and Pick's disease, and the identification of the chemical makeup of the neurofibrillary tangles and plaques which characterize this disease. The Committee looks forward to further rapid gains, not only through this program, but through the strong overall NIA commitment to research on Alzheimer's disease.

Other key problems include urinary incontinence and osteoporosis. Research on urinary incontinence, a major risk factor for institutionalization, is exploring biofeedback techniques which may ultimately help affected individuals to remain independent for longer periods of time. Clinical trials on urinary incontinence in the elderly, supported jointly by the NIA and the Division of Nursing, are expected to provide new and important information on this disability over the next several years. Osteoporosis gradually decreases bone mass and strength, and predisposes those suffering from it to bone fractures. Osteoporotic fractures and other injuries due to falls are a major cause of death and disability in the elderly. Hip fractures represent the most important combined outcome of osteoporosis and falling. At least 200,000 Americans suffer hip fractures each year. Most hip fractures occur in white women and 70 percent occur after age 75. Fifty to sixty percent of those who were previously independent become totally or partially dependent. Approximately one in five victims of hip fracture die of complications attributable to the fracture. Certain preventive and therapeutic approaches are currently recognized as useful, however, and ongoing research on the causes, prevention and treatment of this disorder should lead to improvements in the future. The NIA together with the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases has made significant efforts to encourage research on osteoporosis. Further growth of research on this problem and trials of potentially valuable therapies are clearly desirable.

Biomedical research supported by the National Institute on Aging is on the threshold of being able to develop the necessary biomedical technologies to prevent, ameliorate, or treat many of the costly debilitating conditions of the aged. It should, for example, be possible to target pharmacological agents more precisely to the conditions of older patients. Through computerized imaging techniques, it should be possible to diagnose pathological conditions at early stages of disease. NIA re-

search on prevention of old-age decrements also includes studies examining the mechanisms through which familiar life-style factors affect health. For example, one study shows that increased mortality associated with several social and behavioral risk factors—smoking, physical inactivity, substantial deviation from ideal weight, low life satisfaction, and social isolation—persists even among those who have reached the age of 70 or over. The Alzheimer disease research centers and NIA-supported teaching nursing homes are expected to contribute substantially to the future well-being of the elderly. Similarly, the NIA initiative in training future researchers and academicians in geriatrics and gerontology is of crucial importance in assuring that quality of life is maintained into old age.

Last year, the Committee provided additional funds for the support of research in molecular genetics and studies of the oldest old—those over 85 years of age. Techniques developed over the last several years in molecular biology are highly appropriate for use in studies of the nature of aging at the molecular level. The Committee notes that the NIA is in the process of establishing an intramural Laboratory of Molecular Genetics which will eventually become a focal point for research on aging in this important field. Of particular interest is the hope that it may be possible to localize the gene or genes responsible for the inherited form of Alzheimer's disease through the use of molecular genetic techniques.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the Institute has expanded the scope of its research on the oldest old. Very little is known about this age group, yet, by some estimates, \$51,000,000,000 in major benefits go to those 80 and over. The National Institute on Aging recently issued a program announcement encouraging qualified researchers to submit applications for research projects which focus on the oldest old. The NIA also recently cosponsored a workshop on methodologies of forecasting life and active life expectancies with the American Council of Life Insurance and the Health Insurance Association of America. Accurate projections for this age group are extremely important in determining the future burden of morbidity and disability especially in planning for future health care needs.

The Committee is pleased to learn that the NIA has developed two new training grants. The geriatric leadership academic award is designed to help academic health centers and other professional schools enhance leadership and development of research and training activities in geriatrics. The complementary and supplementary training awards for research on aging will encourage and assist already established training programs in fields related to aging to prepare more investigators for research on aging. The need to train sufficient investigators to pursue the many research opportunities in the field of aging, and the need for educational facilities to teach these topics to present and future health professionals, nonetheless remains critical. The Committee strongly encourages the Institute to continue its training efforts in these areas. The Committee also expects the Department to keep its interagency com-

mittee on geriatric training actively involved in easing the current shortage of medical and health personnel trained in aging issues.

The Committee encourages the Institute to continue the quality of research being performed in its intramural research program. The multidisciplinary and multivariate approach incorporated in the study design of the Baltimore longitudinal study of aging, as well as the relative homogeneity of the subject population, have allowed for clinical research which might otherwise have been precluded or undertaken only at extremely high cost. Key accomplishments have included redefinitions of normal glucose tolerance and optimal weight-height ratios for the elderly. The Laboratory of Neurosciences is now fully involved in a clinical study of Alzheimer patients in various stages of the disease. The Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry Program is making substantial contributions through such population studies as the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and its major population studies at Yale, Peter Bent Brigham, and the University of Iowa. A contract for study of a predominantly black population was awarded late in fiscal year 1984 and is expected to produce valuable data over the next several years.

The Committee recognizes and endorses the importance of collaborative research with scientists in other nations, on Alzheimer's disease and other internationally recognized problems in aging.

Nursing research and training

The Committee was very pleased by the establishment of the NIH task force on nursing research and the Director of NIA's personal involvement in this area. The Committee urges that NIA, in particular, pursue two of the task force's recommendations: (1) to establish individual research fellowship awards in nursing research, and; (2) to establish a postdoctoral resident fellows program at NIA for senior and mid-level nurse scientists working in nursing research.

Since less than 0.001 percent of nurses have advanced training in geriatrics, NIA may find that it would be appropriate to consider also supporting senior nurse researchers, who have not yet received their doctorate degrees, under this latter programmatic initiative.

The Committee continues to be impressed by the importance of the Teaching Nursing Home Program to our Nation's senior citizens and urges NIA to continue to give priority to this initiative. However, the Committee does not feel that NIA has been making sufficient effort to ensure that schools of nursing are actively participating in this program and urges NIA to give this aspect of the program more attention.

Behavioral research

The Committee has a particular interest in the way the Institute strikes a balance between its biomedical and behavioral research initiatives. The Committee directs the Institute to explain how it decides to allocate funds to such behavioral topics as occupational mobility, political attitudes, and task performance at a time when support is being denied for Alzheimer's disease centers or research into such organic con-

ditions as osteoporosis and hypertension. In particular the Committee wishes to know whether the Institute has a mechanism in place to assure that research support is being provided on the basis of the most pressing current needs and the quality of research applications rather than being distributed in accordance with a historic formula. The Committee expects to receive a report on the fund allocation decisionmaking process by January 1, 1986.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$305,654,000
1986 appropriation request	263,224,000
House allowance	304,579,000
Committee recommendation	305,739,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$305,739,000 for research resources. This is \$42,515,000 more than the administration request, \$85,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$305,654,000, and \$1,160,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee has recommended \$162,689,000 to support 185 research centers. The Committee recognizes the synergism between general clinical research centers and a research institution and is pleased to provide funding for 77 centers in fiscal year 1986. The Committee is pleased that the biotechnology research centers have received a high priority with the Division of Research Resources and has provided funds for 62 centers. In addition, the Committee reiterates its support for laboratory animal science centers and primate research centers.

The biomedical research support system [BRSP] and the minority research support system continue to receive a high priority by members of the Committee. Both programs provide support to promising young scientists and increase the participation of ethnic minority students and faculty in the biomedical sciences.

The Division of Research Resources is the organization within the National Institutes of Health charged with the responsibility for identifying and providing specialized research resources to biomedical research institutions throughout the country. The excellence of science today depends on the availability of: up-to-date, sophisticated laboratory instrumentation of all types, including high technology equipment which analyzes and describes biological materials and processes in rapid and accurate fashion; computer systems which record, store, array, display, and analyze experimental results; specialized clinical facilities and analytical laboratories for studies in human medicine; laboratory animals; well-housed and well-managed, for use in research studies; and biological materials and models needed for the study of human disease. The Committee is pleased with the efforts the Division of Research Resources has made to establish a distinct and nationally visible focus on providing shared resources, developing new resource technologies, and creating greater intra-NIH, interagency, and private sector collaboration concerning research resources.

The Committee is also pleased to see how the research resources provided by the Division have aided scientists nationwide in their progress

against human diseases and disorders. Recent accomplishments in DRR-supported research resources include the development of: therapies to reduce sickle cell anemia crises; a computer program that uses artificial intelligence to help internists diagnose medical problems; a primate analogue of acquired immune deficiency syndrome called simian acquired immune deficiency syndrome [SAIDS]; a vaccine developed to control cancer-causing herpes in monkeys; laser surgery to improve nerve repair; a new drug with the potential to treat endotoxic shock and toxic shock syndrome; and conjugated monoclonal antibodies to treat colorectal cancer.

The Division is organized into five distinct extramural program activities. The Clinical Research Program provides for the development and maintenance of the general clinical research centers, specialized clinical research environments within larger hospitals. The Centers provide the research settings for clinical investigators whose research is supported by project grants from NIH institutes, and facilitate the transfer of basic research knowledge into clinical applications. Studies conducted within the centers contribute to major health initiatives, including nutrition, diabetes, digestive diseases, and prevention research. The centers also provide an ideal setting for attracting, training, and retaining research-oriented clinical manpower.

The Biomedical Research Technology [BRT] Program provides access to the latest technologies from the physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering. Resources supported through this program are both regional and national in scope and provide a unique opportunity for researchers to gain access to specialized technologies often not available at their own institutions. In addition to developing new research technologies and methods, this program helps to alleviate instrumentation shortages and obsolescence in laboratories conducting federally supported biomedical research. Recent accomplishments within the BRT Program include: support for regional centers for the development and application of *in vivo* nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and for new imaging technologies; support for the design and fabrication of a special-purpose digital computing system that will provide computing power comparable to that of a supercomputer, for calculating protein configurations and interactions of proteins with other small or large molecules; and further development of a computer-based expert system for medical consultation, called ONCOCIN, which assists physicians with the management of outpatients enrolled in experimental cancer chemotherapy protocols for the treatment of lymphomas.

The Laboratory Animal Sciences and Primary Research Program now comprises three elements: regional primate research centers, laboratory animal sciences, and biological models and materials development. The Committee has stated its concern that animals used in biomedical research receive appropriate care and treatment and, therefore, directs the laboratory animal science program to continue to address this concern in all of its supported programs. The seven regional primate research centers provide specialized resources and research environments for the

broad range of biomedical investigations which require the nonhuman primate as the research subject. The Laboratory Animal Sciences Program assists institutions in developing and improving animal resources for biomedical research and research training awards. These include: projects that use vertebrates to model human diseases; diagnostic laboratories that conduct surveillance activities and investigations of naturally occurring disease; training in laboratory animal medicine that prepares individuals to provide professional care of the many species needed in research, to manage central animal resources, and to assist researchers in design of studies using animals; and institutional animal resource improvement projects to help research institutions upgrade animal facilities and develop centralized programs of animal care. The biological models and materials development component is intended to deal with researchers' needs for *in vitro* cell systems, nonvertebrate organisms, mathematical models, and DNA fragments which are used to locate genes on chromosomes. This program element was initiated in response to requests from the research community for support of a range of biological materials and biological and nonbiological model systems.

Primate centers

The Committee is becoming increasingly concerned over the level of funding for the primate centers located throughout the United States. It is imperative that these centers maintain the highest standards in the care and treatment of animals. As a result, the Committee instructs the Division of Research Resources [DRR] Director to provide the Committee with a plan to address adequately the financial needs of these centers.

The Biomedical Research Support Program enables institutions to conduct their biomedical research programs more efficiently and effectively, deciding locally how best to use these flexible funds for equipment and facilities, pilot research, support of new investigators, and for emergency research needs. The Biomedical Research Support Shared Instrumentation Grant Program provides state-of-the-art research instruments to enable the research community to cope with rapid technological advances in instrumentation and the rapid rate of obsolescence of existing equipment.

The Committee is pleased with the success of the Shared Instrumentation Grant Program to date, and also with the NIH's efforts to survey the academic research equipment and equipment needs in the biological and medical sciences. The Committee urges the Division to continue to place high priority on its efforts to address the severity of, and solutions to, the problems of instrumentation obsolescence and shortage.

The Minority Biomedical Research Support [MBRS] Program increases the participation of ethnic minority students and faculty in the biomedical sciences and health professions, and strengthens the research and research training capabilities of minority institutions. The Committee is pleased that two new MBRS subactivities were initiated in 1985: the MBRS Thematic Grant Program and the MBRS Grant Program for Undergraduate Colleges. The thematic grant provides another transi-

tional step toward regular NIH grant support in those institutions which have developed significantly during the past 13 years of the MBRS Program. These new awards support research projects organized around specific research themes or disciplines. The Undergraduate College Program awards enrich the environments of small undergraduate schools through seminars, visits by scientists from other institutions, and similar efforts, with the aim of increasing student awareness of science as a potential career option. In addition, all MBRS mechanisms provide faculty members the opportunity to participate in biomedical research.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

1985 comparable appropriation	\$11,529,000
1986 appropriation request	11,464,000
House allowance	11,529,000
Committee recommendation	11,606,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,606,000 for the John E. Fogarty International Center. This is \$142,000 more than the administration request and \$77,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$11,529,000 and the House allowance.

The John E. Fogarty Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences provides a focal point at the National Institutes of Health for international activities. The Center's activities provide assistance to the NIH and its research institutes in planning and implementing international research programs, and the Center supports biomedical research abroad and in the United States through international fellowships and scientist exchanges. The Center also examines issues of broad international concern that require the participation of many countries to achieve a solution. The program activities of the Center expand the base of knowledge in this country and stimulate other countries to undertake projects of interest to the United States.

The Committee understands that the Center's activities are provided through four programs: the International Issues Study Program; international research and awards; international coordination and liaison; and foreign scientists assistance.

The International Issues Study Program addresses research topics of critical importance to the health of the people of the world. International conferences, organized and directed by the Center, have focused worldwide attention on a number of diseases that could be candidates for eradication if certain research problems are solved, sufficient resources allocated, and appropriate control strategies adopted. Without worldwide cooperation, even the most vigorous attempts at disease eradication by a majority of countries of the world must ultimately fail if the disease can find areas in which to flourish.

The Committee is particularly interested in the prestigious Scholars-in-Residence Program, which allows renowned investigators to come to the NIH and interact with the intramural community. The scholars are scientific researchers usually at the apex of their careers. They come to the NIH to conduct symposia and conferences in their fields of expertise, initiate and conduct laboratory studies, and produce scientific docu-

ments. Through regularly scheduled formal and informal seminars during their stay, they are able to interact and influence a far greater number of senior scientists than would be possible through any other type of program.

Through its International Research and Awards Program, the Center supports basic and clinical research activities in the life sciences by means of a series of fellowship programs. These programs bring world-renowned scholars to the NIH, enable established U.S. investigators to conduct collaborative researching foreign laboratories, and provide opportunities to foreign scientists in their developing years to work with established investigators in the United States. The majority of these activities are funded through the Center's international research fellowship awards and the senior international fellowship awards.

The international research fellowships are designed to establish linkages to the biomedical communities of foreign countries by supporting postdoctoral-level scientists who wish to enhance their research opportunities through collaborative research with more experienced U.S. investigators. For example, one international research fellow is pursuing a clinical study of diabetes mellitus in Pima Indians. The purpose of his research is to determine what clinical and metabolic changes have occurred in this population since it was last studied 10 years ago. Another fellow is developing techniques to characterize over 100 strains of *E. coli*, which causes infantile diarrhea. Diarrhea is the single major cause of infant morbidity in the Third World. Both endeavors are of important interest to the biomedical research community in the United States.

Senior international fellowships, on the other hand, support established U.S. investigators who wish to collaborate with foreign scientists who are pioneering new techniques or approaches to research problems. For example, one senior international fellow has pursued research in the methods of prevention and treatment of hyaline membrane disease which is a common problem of premature infants. Another fellow acquired new skills and techniques which he applied to his current research on the immunology of toxoplasma. The collaborations between the senior fellows and scientists abroad often serve to eliminate or reduce duplicative resource-intensive exploratory and developmental work that must precede any advance in science. Together with the international research fellowships, the senior international fellowships provide opportunities for international scientific collaboration.

The Center's International Coordination and Liaison Program serves as the focal point for NIH, PHS, DHHS, the Department of State, and other U.S. Government agencies and fosters biomedical and health relationships with other countries. This program facilitates the implementation of the U.S. Government obligations resulting from formal treaties and bilateral agreements with foreign governments and assists the categorical institutes in expanding their research base through cooperative agreements with foreign institutions. The Committee notes that, under this program the Center sponsored the visit of a delegation of biomedical research scientists from the Romanian Academy of Medical Sciences

to participate in the third United States-Romania workshop in biomedical research. The workshop, which was held under the auspices of the United States-Romania Individual Health Scientist Exchange Program, was devoted to the topic of basic cancer research. During the delegation's visit, a memorandum of agreement between the National Cancer Institute and the Victor Babes Institute was made final. Also, the Committee notes that a plan for implementing the cooperation in biomedical research under the United States-Israel agreement for cooperation in the field of health was signed. Research opportunities for initial consideration included areas of heart disease, aging, cancer, child development, and human reproduction. In addition, Israel has agreed to support up to six U.S. scientists annually to study in Israeli laboratories.

The Committee is also aware of the important contribution of the Center's Foreign Scientist Assistance Program. This program coordinates and serves the NIH visiting and foreign guest researchers programs. The visiting and guest researchers programs enable NIH intramural laboratories to bring foreign scientists to the NIH to assist staff in carrying out their research programs and conduct collaborative research. These foreign biomedical personnel provide a wealth of scientific input, ideas, and effort which enrich the NIH intramural program.

Finally, the Committee remains aware that the Center's budget provides core funding to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for support of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama. Other support for the laboratory comes from individual research project grants and contracts from a variety of organizations. Established in 1928, the laboratory is one of the few research organizations with emphasis on tropical medicine research.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$54,762,000
1986 appropriation request	54,124,000
House allowance	46,972,000
Committee recommendation	60,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for the National Library of Medicine. This is \$5,876,000 more than the administration request, \$5,238,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$54,762,000, and \$13,028,000 more than the House allowance.

The National Library of Medicine which next year celebrates its 150th anniversary, is the world's largest research library in a single scientific and professional field. The library collects materials exhaustively in all major areas of the health sciences and to a lesser degree in such areas as chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology. The collections today stand at 3.2 million items—books, journals, technical reports, manuscripts, microfilms, and pictorial materials. Housed in the library is one of the world's finest medical history collections of old (pre-1871) and rare medical texts, manuscripts, and incunabula.

The tremendous volume of scientific literature resulting from society's heavy investment in biomedical research would be of limited utility

without the National Library of Medicine's efforts to organize and disseminate these research results. The unending cycle of research, publication, announcement, and review constitutes the critical function of the biomedical information exchange network which makes it possible for medical advances to be applied to patient care. The Committee believes it is essential that the Nation's health professionals fully recognize the health information services available to them through the national biomedical communications network and strongly urges NLM to utilize its sesquicentennial observance as an opportunity to more fully inform the biomedical community.

To fulfill its critical mission, in 1984 NLM acquired 94,000 additional books, periodicals, microforms, audiovisuals, and other items to its collections and processed more than 2 million interlibrary loans of medical documents throughout the regional medical library network. In addition, 17,500 monographs and serials were cataloged at NLM, and over 306,000 articles were indexed also by NLM staff. The Committee is concerned that NLM be able to keep pace with its continually growing service demands and that its resources be properly preserved. Delaying preservation plans would endanger an estimated 160 million printed pages in the NLM collection that are currently in a state of deterioration. In order to maintain the collection and the high quality of basic library services to the biomedical community, the Committee has restored funding to cover these mandatory requirements, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the President's request of \$54,100,000.

The library was a pioneer in developing computerized bibliographic retrieval systems and today its MEDLARS system (medical literature analysis and retrieval system) stands as the preeminent such system in the field of medicine. MEDLARS makes available for online searching more than 4 million references to journal articles, records to some 600,000 books, and citations to 12,000 audiovisual items. MEDLARS is also used to publish an array of bibliographies, catalogs, and indexes, including the widely consulted *Index Medicus*.

The Committee is pleased to note that NLM is continuing its development of MEDLARS III, which will more fully automate many of NLM's internal technical library functions which will improve its retrieval mechanisms to meet the needs of health professionals.

The Committee notes that as the NLM workloads continue to increase, the library must depend more and more on new and improved computerized systems to carry out its mandate to disseminate the latest biomedical information to our Nation's health care practitioners and researchers. Two NLM programs for which this Committee provided additional funds in fiscal year 1985, integrated academic information management systems [IAMS], and medical informatics research, are helping to attain this goal.

In response to a study by the Association of American Medical Colleges, NLM launched in 1983 a program to support the development of Integrated Academic Information Management Systems [IAIMS]. Such model systems will provide health professionals in large academic medi-

cal centers rapid and convenient access to various files and systems such as patient records, laboratory tests and results, the professional literature through systems such as NLM's MEDLARS, remote files such as tumor registries, clinical decisionmaking systems, and student records. IAIMS is a three phase project, consisting of planning, development, and finally implementation of prototype systems. The 1985 increase permits a few institutions to enter the second developmental stage. A modest increase for fiscal year 1986 will allow for additional planning grants.

Medical informatics is a multidisciplinary research field, involving the integration of computer and information sciences, medicine, engineering, and management science. The ultimate goal of such research is to develop computerized systems with which human users may consult interactively—much in the same way that physicians and scientists now consult with their colleagues—to improve medical care and medical decisionmaking and to enhance medical discovery. The Committee is pleased that NLM has been able to expand this research effort in 1985, and has provided a modest increase for fiscal year 1986.

Unified medical language

The Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications is the research and development arm of the NLM dedicated to applying the latest in computer, communication, and audiovisual technologies to health information transfer problems. A significant program begun in 1985 is an effort to develop a unified medical language system. NLM will coordinate and develop the creation of such a common language to relate the descriptions of the care of individual patients to the terms used to access the medical literature and the diagnostic classification terms required for reimbursement. Such efforts will require collaboration with the Health Care Financing Administration and private insurers, the American Medical Association and medical specialty societies, as well as university research groups. The Committee is particularly pleased that NLM has undertaken such a project, for it will enhance medical communications and holds the promise of helping to develop a more cost-effective national health care system. The Committee considers this a high priority program and recommends an additional \$2,000,000 to accelerate this initiative.

Another important research program of interest to the Committee is the use of artificial intelligence in the development of medical expert systems such as the consultation and diagnostic systems in rheumatology. Such systems hold promise as a valuable tool for assisting physicians in patient diagnosis and management.

The library's Toxicology Information Program provides specialized information services in the areas of toxicology and environmental health, thus assisting in an area of high national priority, namely, providing information about hazardous chemicals to which our citizens are exposed. One important project in this connection is to develop a microprocessor-based workstation that could be used immediately to retrieve information by emergency response teams at the site of a chemical spill or accident. A prototype model of such a workstation is now being tested at NLM and at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The programs of the National Library of Medicine are an integral part of the biomedical research process and so it is with great interest that the Committee looks forward to receiving the NLM Board of Regents' long-range plan during the next fiscal year.

Given the increasingly complex nature of health care the Committee is interested in having the Library of Medicine fund projects in biomedical and behavioral ethics addressing topics such as informed consent.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$21,730,000
1986 appropriation request	5,000,000
House allowance	14,900,000
Committee recommendation	14,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,900,000 for buildings and facilities. This is \$9,900,000 more than the administration request, \$6,830,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$21,730,000, and the same as the House allowance.

The Committee has included \$7,400,000 for the eighth year of the clinical center modernization project. The total effort extending through 1993 will result in safety code, functional, and environmental improvements in this 30-year-old facility.

In support of the Laboratory Renovation Program, \$2,500,000 has been provided for the completion of building 4 and the design of building 5. Funds of \$10,130,000 were provided in the 1985 appropriation for the initial renovation of building 4. Renovations to building 8 will be completed by the end of 1985 and will accommodate the occupants of building 4.

Additionally, \$5,000,000 is provided for the continuing program of repairs and improvements to existing NIH buildings and facilities. The Repairs and Improvements Program applies to the physical plants at Bethesda, Poolesville, and Baltimore, MD; Research Triangle Park, NC; Hamilton, MT; Perrine, FL; and other NIH field stations. Program related repairs and improvements are required to accommodate changes in NIH research efforts.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1985 comparable appropriation	\$37,131,000
1986 appropriation request	36,591,000
House allowance	117,085,000
Committee recommendation	37,574,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$37,574,000 for the Office of the Director. This is \$983,000 more than the administration request, \$443,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$37,131,000, and \$79,511,000 less than the House allowance.

The appropriation for the Office of the Director supports the central administration and policy offices of the National Institutes of Health. Specifically, the offices included are those responsible for intramural and extramural research policy development, medical applications of re-

search, protection from research risks, communications program planning and evaluation, equal opportunity, contract and grant administration, management policy, investigation and review, and financial and personnel management.

Research support at minority institutions

The Committee has included in the appropriation \$10,000,000 to continue to strengthen the research environment in educational institutions which offer degrees in the sciences related to health but which have not received significant amounts of NIH support.

The Committee remains concerned that the most recent annual report on "Health in the United States" continued to confirm that there are significant disparities in the health status of minorities and white Americans. The Committee is convinced that it is crucial that a continuing commitment be made by NIH to ensure that a substantial amount of resources is made available to minority institutions to develop and enhance their research and training capabilities in order to address these issues. The Committee further feels that the NIH should provide support to both undergraduate and graduate programs in the behavioral and biomedical sciences which encourage minorities to pursue careers in the health sciences.

This is to be accomplished by establishing research centers in predominantly minority institutions which offer doctoral degrees in the health professions or the sciences related to health; and by developing research in other institutions which offer undergraduate or graduate degrees in the sciences related to health but which have not been major participants in NIH programs.

NIH centennial

The Committee endorses the proposed agenda for the celebration of the NIH centennial in 1986, and looks forward to participating in these activities. It will be a fitting occasion for this institution to tell the American public about its achievements during A Century of Science for Health. The NIH centennial also provides a unique opportunity for the biomedical research community to review the research advances of the past century and to consider future directions, while acknowledging the NIH's remarkable accomplishments and leadership. The Committee strongly recommends that sufficient funding be provided so that the NIH can undertake a suitable range of informational, educational, and scientific activities commensurate with the national scale and singular importance of this event.

Immunology research

The Committee is encouraged by the significant research advances in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of immune-related diseases. In an earlier report to this Committee, NIH indicated its continuing commitment to expand immunology research, including collaborative activities. In response to the Committee's directive supporting expansion, NIH established a list of research priorities for each institute. The Committee believes it is important to carry forward these priorities and ac-

celerate the application of immunologic research to direct patient care and disease prevention. With this in mind, the Committee is requesting an update from the NIH with regard to (a) the progress made by NIH in carrying forward the priority commitments reflected in the earlier report, (b) scope of research activities into immune-related disease conducted by other PHS agencies and the VA, and (c) identification of current or planned collaborative activities, especially with regard to clinical application. The progress report should include an update on funding patterns supporting basic and clinical immunology.

Brain Information Service

During the past several fiscal years, the funding picture for the National Institute of Neurological, Communicative Disorders and Stroke's Brain Information Service Program has been unclear. The Committee believes this small program that efficiently provides valuable, efficient brain information to scientists, researchers, hospitals, and clinicians is very valuable. The Committee recommends that funding for the Brain Information Service at NINCDS be instituted at a level consistent with that of other institute information services. Further, in accordance with the recommendations made by the National Library of Medicine, every effort should be made by the NIH Director to develop and implement a cooperative funding plan among other appropriate institutes to continue the activities of the Brain Information Service.

Rehabilitation research

The Committee understands the need for a stronger commitment of the National Institutes of Health [NIH] to participate in rehabilitation research programs as they relate to the disabled. As a result, the Committee requests a report, by the Director, broken down by institute, of rehabilitation related research programs. The report should also address issues of joint cooperation with the National Institute of Handicapped Research, the National Council on the Handicapped, and other Federal agencies and what the NIH will do to foster more research in this high priority area.

Health and behavior

Last year the Committee provided additional funds for NIH, in conjunction with NIMH, to implement recommendations made by the Institute of Medicine and Healthy People in the area of health and behavior. The Committee is aware of the important findings in basic behavioral research, including, for example, psychoneuroimmunology and psychopharmacology, which are relevant to understanding the mechanisms of the disease process that have resulted from NIH support such as the NCI's efforts in psychoneuroimmunology. The Committee is encouraged by these exciting findings and urges NIH to continue its emphasis and support for research on health and behavior. However, the Committee understands that less than 3 percent of the total NIH budget is targeted toward behavioral and social science research. The Committee requests the Director of the NIH to establish a special inter-Institute task force on behavioral research, in order to ensure that an ap-

propriate priority is given to this evolving area by each of the institutes, and to provide the Director and the Committee with guidance in this area for next year's bill.

Nursing research

The Committee was most pleased with the establishment of the NIH task force on nursing research and the development of a formal implementation plan for the various institutes. The Committee encourages NIH to continue to give a high priority to the interests and professional expertise of nursing during this fiscal year and, in particular, to increase the number of nurses appointed to the public advisory committees. Presently, only 8 of the 150 committees have nurses. For example, the Committee feels that such an appointment to the Director's advisory committee would be most useful. The recently established NCI Individual Research Fellowship Program for Oncology Nurses should be considered as a model for each of the institutes. The Committee would also be supportive of NIH adapting its two major data systems, IMPAC and CRISP, such that they can track nursing research activities at NIH, as recommended by the task force. Similarly, each Institute BID should contain a section on nursing research priorities in its annual forward plan.

Sleep disorders

The Committee has heard testimony concerning the sleeping disorders and sleep-exacerbated diseases that millions of Americans suffer each night. Some of the disorders described included insomnia, narcolepsy, sleep apnea, respiratory disorders, epilepsy, nocturnal myoclonus, nightmares, and night terrors.

The Committee believes that better coordination would provide a continuity to the research efforts that would eventually provide answers to the many questions regarding sleep disorders. Therefore, the Committee would like the Director to inform the Committee prior to fiscal year 1987 budget hearings regarding steps the NIH should take to accomplish a better degree of continuity and coordination of sleep disorders research.

The Committee requests that the NIH evaluate the research efforts in the area of Alopecia Arenta and inform the Committee of its findings before the fiscal year 1987 budget hearings.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

1985 comparable appropriation.....	\$921,467,000
1986 appropriation request.....	888,585,000
House allowance.....	903,637,000
Committee recommendation.....	995,539,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$995,539,000 for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health activities. This recommendation is \$91,902,000 more than the House allowance, \$106,954,000 more than the administration's budget request, and \$74,072,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The purpose of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration [ADAMHA] is to develop an understanding of, and to address alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental illness. To achieve these goals, ADAMHA maintains intramural research facilities and awards project grants and contracts in support of extramural research, research training, and prevention programs. Additionally, ADAMHA provides technical assistance to States and communities as they establish and operate alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health programs, and serves as the major Federal agency responsible for educating the public about these problems.

The agency consists of three institutes which have direct programmatic responsibility for the ADAMHA health areas and which provide policy guidance in the development and administration of ADAMHA programs. They are: the National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], the National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA], and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA]. Each of these institutes is divided into research, training, and direct operations components. Separate accounts are also provided for overall agency administration, for the ADAMHA services block grant, and for intramural research facility repair and renovation.

The conference agreement on the fiscal year 1985 supplemental (Public Law 99-88) disallowed multiyear funding for research grants funded by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration and established a floor of 550 new and competing research projects for fiscal year 1985. Consistent with this policy, the Committee has included sufficient funds to provide for the continuation costs of these grants, and to provide 550 new and competing research grants in fiscal year 1986.

The Committee is aware that increased grant costs, significantly greater than projected at the time the budget request was formulated, will likely create a shortfall in the funding of investigator-initiated research grants. Therefore, the Committee has provided additional funds to offset this shortfall. Further, the Committee expects that ADAMHA will attempt to ascertain the cause of the rising cost of grants and report its findings to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 1987 appropriations hearings.

The Committee is concerned that ADAMHA was prohibited from adhering to the directive contained in the conference report on the fiscal year 1985 Labor-HHS-Education bill to maintain 1,664 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions, but has instead been required to operate at a ceiling of 1,527 in 1985. Further, the 1986 budget request proposes to reduce this level further to 1,480 FTE's. The Committee does not believe that ADAMHA can responsibly administer and monitor its research and training programs at this FTE level, and further believes that such a reduction could seriously affect ADAMHA's ability to remain in the forefront of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health research. Therefore, bill language has been included to maintain 1,571 FTE's as a minimal operational level for fiscal year 1986. This number includes the 1,564 positions requested by the administration for fiscal year 1985, and 7 FTE's

associated with the increased funding for AIDS activities. Sufficient funds for this purpose are available under the appropriate accounts. Finally, the Committee recommendation restores the full cost of the proposed 5-percent Federal pay reduction, consistent with the revised request of the administration.

The Committee understands that the Office of Management and Budget is attempting, as in the case of NIH, to use the apportionment process to substitute its judgment for that of ADAMHA scientific staff with respect to the timing and duration of ADAMHA research grants. Specifically, it is attempting to instruct ADAMHA to award 10 grants for 1-year projects, in order to reduce the number of noncompeting grants eligible for funding in fiscal year 1986.

The Committee reminds OMB that the apportionment process has not been established in order to enable OMB to interfere with, or control, agency policy decisions, particularly those intended by Congress to reflect a scientific, not a budgetary, judgment.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional \$9,245,000 for AIDS research conducted by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration over the administration's initial request, for a total expenditure of \$12,704,000. Specifically, \$7,425,000 will be provided to the National Institute on Drug Abuse for epidemiologic and prevention research regarding drug use and AIDS, and \$5,279,000 will be provided to the National Institute of Mental Health to enhance research on the psychiatric and psychosocial aspects of AIDS. In addition, ADAMHA will provide technical assistance to health care providers on methods for caring for AIDS victims and increase dissemination of its research findings to health care providers and the public.

The Committee is concerned that, although studies on behavioral change and prevention offer an excellent opportunity for preventing the spread of this disease, the bulk of the Department's funds have gone to biological and epidemiological investigations. The Committee, accordingly, directs ADAMHA to expand its efforts on prevention, individual and group behavior change, psychological implications of AIDS and HTLV-III infections, and improved treatment procedures.

Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant

For the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$490,000,000, the same as the budget request, the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, and the House allowance.

The block grant was established by Congress as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, which combined all mental health and substance abuse service programs, with the exception of the community support program, into a single grant to be administered by the States. It was believed that this approach would allow States greater discretion to determine programmatic needs, set priorities, allocate funds, and establish oversight mechanisms.

The Committee urges the Department to encourage the various States to ensure that the mental health problems of immigrants and refugees

are addressed by the resources provided by the ADAMHA block grant. The Committee was pleased to note that the Office of Refugee Resettlement provided NIMH additional resources in fiscal year 1985 for this purpose, and directs NIMH to continue to work collaboratively with the Office of Refugee Resettlement to target resources toward the mental health problems of refugee children and their families.

State planning grants

The Committee has provided \$2,500,000 for mental health State planning grants. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, and \$2,500,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance. Under this program, NIMH makes grants to States for the purpose of developing State comprehensive mental health plans. The amount recommended will allow for approximately 10 grants to be made, and the Committee encourages NIMH to give priority to applications from States which did not receive funding for this purpose during fiscal year 1985.

Mental health community support program

The Committee recommendation includes \$14,000,000 for the mental health community support program, which is \$3,500,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance, and \$14,000,000 more than the budget request. This program is a national demonstration program designed to explore effective methods of care for chronically mentally ill patients for whom long-term 24-hour care in a hospital or protective facility is unnecessary or inappropriate, and to promote service system improvement for severely mentally disturbed children and youth. Within the recommended amount, the Committee expects that increased efforts will be targeted to special populations, such as children and adolescents, the elderly and the homeless mentally ill.

Protection and advocacy system for the mentally ill

The Committee has provided \$10,000,000 for a new program of protection and advocacy for the mentally ill, consistent with the provisions of S. 974 as passed by the Senate on July 31, 1985. The administration did not request, nor did the House provide, any funds for this purpose.

S. 974 establishes a system to protect mentally ill persons in residential facilities from abuse and neglect. A recent Senate investigation found that current advocacy efforts for these persons are frequently understaffed, underfunded, and limited in scope. The authorizing legislation provides that funding for this program will be allocated to the protection and advocacy system currently in existence in each State serving developmentally disabled persons.

Mental health research

The Committee recommends \$216,500,000 for mental health research, which is \$6,521,000 more than the House allowance, \$25,322,000 more than the budget request, and \$23,158,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

The purpose of this program is to develop new knowledge about, and approaches to, the causes, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and control of mental illness. To achieve this goal, the National Institute of Mental Health funds extramural research programs through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements made to investigators affiliated with hospitals, academic and research institutions, and other organizations. NIMH carries out its own research through the intramural research program which has laboratories located on the campus of the National Institutes of Health and on the grounds of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

The Committee's recommendation includes sufficient funds to provide for 319 new and competing research grants, the same number provided in fiscal year 1985, and 42 more than requested by the administration. Subsequent to enactment of the fiscal year 1985 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill, the administration proposed to fund only 277 new and competing research grants, with 35 of those to receive funding for up to 3 years. Congressional action on the fiscal year 1985 supplemental appropriation bill prohibited multiyear funding, and restored to 319 the number of new project grants to be funded in fiscal year 1985. The amount provided also includes \$2,900,000 to restore the proposed 15-percent reduction in centers and contracts, and \$3,300,000 to address the underestimation of the cost of new and competing research grants at the time the budget was formulated.

The Committee notes that, despite the fact that schizophrenics occupy one-fourth of all hospital beds in the United States at an annual cost of over \$20,000,000,000, the administration proposes to expend only 10 percent of its NIMH research budget, or about \$18,000,000, on intramural and extramural research into schizophrenia in fiscal year 1986. The Committee is concerned over the relative paucity of the resources being devoted to this program and directs NIMH to report to the Committee by January 1, 1986, on the current initiatives being pursued, the potential for significant progress in the war against schizophrenia, and the cost of a comprehensive 5- to 10-year program to improve the prevention and treatment of schizophrenic disorders.

As indicated in the Institute of Medicine's report on *Research on Mental Illness and Addictive Disorders* there is a need for a major Federal role in ensuring support for quality research in each of the ADAMHA areas. The Committee is especially concerned that research continue to be supported by NIMH in the area of psychotherapy research, including evaluating various treatment approaches.

Further, the Committee wishes to reiterate its support for the clinical research program for the aging and urges, within the funding level recommended, that consideration be given to expanding current efforts in this regard.

For more than a decade, the University of Vermont has exhibited leadership in the examination of effective programs for the prevention of mental and emotional disorders, through its Vermont Conference on the Primary Prevention of Psychopathology. The Committee is interested in the possibility of NIMH supporting demonstrations of the ef-

fectiveness of comprehensive prevention programs in rural settings to learn how a coordinated and integrated prevention program could reduce the incidence of these problem behaviors, and encourages NIMH to explore this possibility with rural health experts.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the NIMH is not giving sufficient priority to appointing professional nurses to its advisory committees and, further, that research and training applications from schools of nursing are not receiving appropriate levels of funding. This is a concern which the Committee has raised for the past several years. The Committee understands that NIMH has established a special nursing task force in order to provide both the Director and the Committee with specific guidance as to how NIMH can be more responsive to the concerns of professional nursing. A similar task force was established by the Director of the NIH last year and its recommendations have been most useful to the Department and the Committee.

Finally, the recommendation of the Committee includes \$3,870,000 to enhance NIMH research on the psychosocial, behavioral, and psychological aspects of acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS]. This recommendation is consistent with the budget request being developed by the Department.

Mental health clinical training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,000,000 for clinical training. This amount is \$2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, \$24,000,000 more than the budget request, and \$16,000,000 more than the House allowance.

For the past several years, this Committee has recommended funding for the NIMH clinical training program because of serious shortages of mental health professionals in certain geographic areas and among special populations. The Committee has intended these shortages to be addressed in large part through the payback provision of present law which obligates trainees supported by student stipends to 1 year of service in a designated shortage area for each year of support. The Committee also has directed NIMH to ensure that clinical training funds are equitably distributed among the four disciplines: psychiatry, psychology, social work, and nursing. The Committee continues to be concerned that neither of these goals are being met.

The Committee believes that, because mental health professionals are able to apply for clinical training support in the form of institutional support, which incurs no payback obligation, insufficient numbers of professionals may be incurring the payback obligation. The Committee has supported the institutional support component of the clinical training program because of the need to provide program flexibility, such as support for a faculty member who specializes in rural or minority mental health problems. Institutional support, however, is not intended to be a vehicle to circumvent the overall purpose of the program, which is to train individuals to work in shortage areas. With the severe restrictions on the availability of clinical training funds, the Committee feels that these must be targeted toward programs which will ensure that

their graduates do, in fact, serve the pressing needs of these citizens who traditionally are not served by the private sector, such as minorities, native Americans, the chronically mentally ill, the elderly and children, and those in public institutions and in rural areas. The Committee understands, for example, that in some States there is an extreme shortage of psychiatric nurses within the local mental health system.

Significant questions have been raised regarding NIMH's allocation of the two kinds of support. The Committee directs NIMH to provide the Committee with a full report by January 1, 1986, on the number of predoctoral and postdoctoral trainees supported with a payback requirement for the past 4 years in each of the mental health disciplines and the percent of each discipline's support that reflects payback funding. This report should also include data on the overall amount of clinical training support for institutional, nonpayback purposes in fiscal year 1985; the percentage of the total amount reached by each of the four core professions devoted to institutional support; and descriptions of the purposes for which institutional support was provided, together with an indication of what proportion of institutional support was dedicated to each purpose.

The Committee has continually urged NIMH to provide increasing support for the minority fellowship program. This initiative has demonstrated an excellent record in increasing the number of minority professionals in all disciplines. Accordingly, the Committee again strongly urges NIMH to increase the allocation of funds to this particular initiative this fiscal year. The Committee understands that there was some controversy over the criteria used in the allocation of awards in the last fiscal year. The Committee believes it was unfortunate that increases in some minority fellowship programs came at the expense of decreases in others. The Committee assumes that NIMH will continue to base its decisions on the kinds of objective criteria it has used in the past, such as priority scores; the need for practitioners; and program success and responsiveness to special populations in future funding decisions.

The Committee was disappointed to learn that, although in last year's report it directed that there be an interdisciplinary approach to training professionals to serve in public mental health systems, only applications from psychiatry were solicited. Because professionals from each of the core disciplines are employed in public mental health hospitals, halfway houses, et cetera, the Committee fully expects that this initiative will not only be continued this year, but that applications will be accepted from all disciplines. For example, the results of a recent Senate investigation of public mental health facilities highlighted the need for better trained mental health personnel from all disciplines in these facilities. Therefore, consistent with the importance to the States of the State Manpower Development Program to their training efforts, the Committee directs NIMH to expand the level of support for this program in fiscal year 1986.

For the past 2 years, the Committee has expressed interest in having NIMH focus on developing programs to address the pressing mental

health needs of those incarcerated in our Nation's jails. The Committee understands that the various States have found this initiative to be timely and, accordingly, directs NIMH to continue to support such projects during the coming year. The Committee has also been impressed by the American Psychiatric Association's report on the mental health needs of the homeless and urges NIMH to develop projects for this population also. Similarly, the Committee believes that NIMH should give priority to programs targeted toward prevention of mental illness.

Within the funds provided, the Committee expects that NIMH will initiate a new program of training of mental health professionals to treat and provide psychosocial rehabilitation services to seriously and chronically mentally ill adults in community settings. The Committee is concerned that many mental health professionals have little or no exposure to such patients, except in inpatient settings, and no experience with appropriate rehabilitation-oriented approaches to the treatment of serious mental illness. Such training should involve all appropriate mental health disciplines, and consideration should be given to both inservice and preservice training programs.

Finally, the Committee recommendation includes \$1,000,000 to fund the newly authorized health professionals training programs to support the identification and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse. Funds were proposed in the Senate version of the fiscal year 1985 supplemental appropriations bill for this initiative, which were deleted without prejudice pending consideration of the fiscal year 1986 bill. The Committee concurs with the authorizing committees that priority should be given to projects targeted toward women.

Mental health research training

The Committee recommendation includes \$18,000,000 for mental health research training, which is the same as the administration's budget request and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The House did not consider research training.

The amount recommended by the Committee will support 851 research trainees, the same number supported in fiscal year 1985. The recommendation provides stipend amounts at the level approved in 1985 in order for ADAMHA to remain competitive with other pre- and postdoctoral training programs.

Last year the Committee urged NIMH to implement the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences that increases be provided for both pre- and postdoctoral training in behavioral research. Specifically, the NAS recommendation was to increase the number of predoctoral awards to the 1981 level of 650 and the number of postdoctoral awards to 540 by 1987. Last year, the additional funds were used solely for stipend increases, rather than to increase the pool of supported researchers. The Committee is seriously concerned with the projected shortage of researchers trained in behavioral sciences at the doctoral level during the next decade and encourages NIMH to increase its support of predoctoral researchers this fiscal year. Further, the Committee

directs NIMH to provide a comprehensive report describing strategies for achieving the NAS recommended goals. This report should, at a minimum, identify the figures separately for the biological, behavioral, and clinical sciences including the various disciplines supported in each. Further, separate figures should be made available for the MARC-awards, short-term fellowships and traineeships, as well as for pre- and postdoctoral awards.

Mental health direct operations

The Committee has provided \$35,758,000 for mental health direct operations, which is \$3,361,000 more than the administration's budget request, \$1,345,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, and \$2,861,000 more than the House allowance. These funds will allow restoration of the full-time equivalent positions proposed for reduction. These staff provide support to NIMH's research, dissemination, and training activities, including research support to departmental task forces on Alzheimers' disease and the homeless.

Last year the Committee requested a report from the Associate Director of NIMH for Minority Concerns (now, for Special Populations) describing the efforts of ADAMHA to address the needs of minority populations, including any programmatic and legislative recommendations. The Committee requests a similar report this year, specifically describing her views on the probable impact of the various organizational changes on programs targeted toward our Nation's minorities, including Hispanics.

The amount recommended by the Committee includes \$1,409,000 to allow NIMH to initiate technical assistance to health care providers on the mental health aspects of AIDS and to develop informational materials on AIDS consistent with the budget request being developed by the Department.

Drug abuse research

The Committee has provided \$83,896,000 for drug abuse research, which is \$15,136,000 more than the budget request, \$19,576,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, and \$18,357,000 more than the House allowance.

This program provides grants and contracts to researchers to develop and disseminate knowledge concerning the basic mechanisms of drug action in the central nervous system, the health and behavioral consequences of drug use, its epidemiology, and the treatment and prevention of drug abuse.

The amount recommended will be sufficient to fund 131 new and competing research grant in fiscal year 1986, the same number requested by the administration, and the same number funded in fiscal year 1985. The Committee's recommendation also includes \$1,300,000 to allow the Addiction Research Center, which comprises the NIDA intramural program, to become fully operational. Also, \$5,900,000 is included to address the underestimation of the cost of new and competing research grants at the time the budget request was formulated.

and \$2,800,000 to restore proposed reductions and allow for modest increases in some of the other research mechanisms, such as contracts and research scientist development awards. Finally, \$500,000 is included for replacement of outdated equipment.

The Committee believes the recommended funding provided will permit the continuation and expansion of research in the high priority areas of basic drug research on the mechanisms through which drugs provide their effects on the central nervous system, studies on the long- and short-run health consequences of cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and other drug abuse, and of the development of more effective drug abuse treatment programs.

The recommendation of the Committee includes \$5,555,000 to allow NIDA to increase its epidemiological and prevention research efforts on the relationship between intravenous drug use and AIDS, consistent with the budget request being developed by the Department.

The Committee is concerned about the production and use of synthetic narcotics, which can be substantially more potent than the illegal narcotics presently available and to which over 100 deaths, and numerous cases of long-term neurodegenerative conditions, have been attributed. Therefore, NIDA is directed to include information about the hazards of synthetic narcotic drugs (for example, fentanyl and meperidine analogs) and their pernicious contaminants (for example, MPTP) in its prevention program including efforts to educate the public through the use of the American mass media and our young people through our educational systems.

Drug abuse research training

The Committee has provided \$1,500,000 for drug abuse research training, which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the administration's budget request. The House did not consider research training.

The recommended funding level will support approximately 66 trainees, the same number supported in fiscal year 1985. This funding level maintains stipend increases at the 1985 level in order for ADAMHA to remain competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Drug abuse direct operations

The Committee has provided \$17,105,000 for drug abuse program support. This amount is \$1,800,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, and \$2,823,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance. This activity provides overall planning, evaluation, and administration of drug abuse research and training programs. The direct operations activity also supports the analysis and distribution of drug abuse epidemiological information, the dissemination of research findings, and the provision of information and assistance to State, local, and private agencies on drug abuse prevention. The Committee has restored funding for full-time equivalent positions proposed for elimination.

The Committee allowance includes \$1,870,000 to allow NIDA to provide technical assistance to health care providers regarding the needs of drug users who are infected with the AIDS virus. NIDA will also expand its dissemination of information regarding drug use and AIDS within the funds provided.

Alcoholism research

The Committee has provided \$61,102,000 for alcoholism and alcohol abuse research. This amount is \$12,593,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, \$8,315,000 more than the administration's budget request, and \$6,843,000 more than the House allowance.

This program provides for the conduct of intramural research and the support of extramural research grants and contracts to researchers associated with universities, hospitals, research institutions, and other organizations for conducting research on the causes, prevention, and treatment of alcoholism and alcohol abuse.

The amount recommended is sufficient to fund 100 new and competing research grants, the same number funded in fiscal year 1985, and 8 more than the administration requested. Subsequent to enactment of the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill for fiscal year 1985, the administration proposed to fund only 92 NIAAA new and competing research grants, with 3 of those to receive funding for up to 3 years. Congressional action on the fiscal year 1985 supplemental appropriations bill prohibited multiyear funding, restoring to 100 the number of new project grants to be funded in fiscal year 1985.

The amount provided also includes \$1,100,000 to restore the 10-percent reduction again proposed for the NIAAA-funded centers, and \$1,150,000 to begin to develop nuclear magnetic resonance technology in conjunction with the National Institutes of Health. The recommendation also includes \$1,000,000 to allow for modest increases in the other research mechanisms. Finally, the recommendation includes \$2,700,000 to address the underestimation of the cost of new and competing NIAAA research grants at the time the budget request was formulated.

The Committee reiterates its directive that NIAAA give special attention to the pressing needs of native Hawaiians. These are native American peoples and, as such, there is a special Federal responsibility involved. The Committee has made sufficient funds available for NIAAA to support research projects addressing the unique situation surrounding native Hawaiians, and expects NIAAA to take advantage of the natural cross-cultural laboratory which Hawaii provides through its ongoing studies addressing the differences among Japanese in Japan and Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Medicare payments for the treatment of alcoholism are currently limited to care provided in a hospital setting with the exception of a maximum yearly benefit of \$250 per outpatient treatment. However, the Committee believes that Medicare might well stimulate more appropriate treatment at less cost by expanding coverage to care provided by residential alcoholism treatment centers and by increasing the outpatient payment ceiling to a more realistic figure. In order to validate the effi-

cacy of more comprehensive coverage for the treatment of alcoholism, the Committee directs NIAAA to aggressively pursue patient placement research with the objective of determining the levels of care appropriate for various types of alcoholics, the costs of such care, and the benefits derived from providing a wider spectrum of treatment modalities, and expects a report on its efforts in this regard prior to the fiscal year 1987 appropriations hearings.

Finally, the Committee supports the research being conducted by NIAAA into the effects of alcohol on the fetus, particularly in the area of fetal alcohol syndrome, characterized by severe birth defects. In addition, the Committee encourages continued research efforts to increase our understanding of the genetic factors involved in the susceptibility to alcoholism.

Alcoholism research training

The Committee has provided \$1,500,000 for alcoholism research training. This is the same amount requested by the administration and appropriated in fiscal year 1985. The House did not consider research training.

The recommended amount will support 67 trainees in fiscal year 1986, the same number supported in 1985, and will maintain stipend increases at the fiscal year 1985 level.

Alcoholism direct operations

The Committee has provided \$11,958,000 for alcoholism direct operations, which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, \$1,078,000 more than the administration's budget request and the House allowance. These funds will allow restoration of the full-time equivalent positions proposed for reduction.

This activity supports the overall planning, direction, and administration of the NIAAA programs.

Buildings and facilities

The Committee recommendation includes \$100,000 for buildings and facilities, which is the same as the administration's budget request and the House allowance, and \$100,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The amount provided will allow for essential repairs to ADAMHA intramural research facilities.

Program management

The Committee has provided \$7,620,000 for ADAMHA program management. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and \$419,000 more than the administration's budget request and the House allowance.

The program management activity provides support for the Office of the Administrator, which is responsible for the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health components of ADAMHA. This includes administrative and programmatic functions regarding the review and funding of research grants, and development and administration of research training and prevention programs. The recommendation includes \$1,028,000 to provide support for the ADAMHA block grant.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

1985 comparable appropriation	\$48,595,000
1986 appropriation request	43,696,000
House allowance	43,696,000
Committee recommendation	43,696,000

The Committee has provided \$43,696,000 for St. Elizabeths Hospital. This is the same as the administration's budget request, \$4,899,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance.

Funds are provided for the treatment and care of the mentally ill who are either residents of the District of Columbia (90 percent of patients) or who are Federal beneficiaries. The hospital operates inpatient and outpatient programs, as well as a security treatment facility. In addition, it conducts clinical research and training programs, administers a community mental health center serving approximately 160,000 residents of the District of Columbia, and operates a child and adolescent treatment program.

The recommendation of the Committee provides all mandatory increases. It also assumes increased financial support by the District of Columbia government, consistent with Public Law 98-621, which transfers fiscal responsibility for St. Elizabeths to the D.C. government on October 1, 1987.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT

1985 comparable appropriation	\$102,618,000
1986 appropriation request	105,155,000
House allowance	87,621,000
Committee recommendation	90,636,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$90,636,000 for salaries and expenses. This is \$14,519,000 less than the administration request and \$11,982,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$102,618,000. It is \$3,015,000 more than the House allowance. In addition, the Committee recommends that \$3,500,000 is to be transferred from the Medicare trust funds.

The Public Health Service management appropriation supports the two major responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health [OASH]. The first of these functions is the leadership and direction of the Public Health Service [PHS] agencies. Plans and strategies for accomplishing national health goals are formulated in cooperation with the agencies for implementation throughout PHS. The second major function is the operation and several high priority programs within OASH that have a variety of missions and responsibilities.

The Committee feels that it is very much in our national interest for HHS to actively engage in international health activities. The Committee is aware that the most recent statistics available indicate that in fiscal year 1984 the U.S. Public Health Service spent \$69,500,000 for international health activities. The Committee encourages HHS to continue

to provide support for such activities and to develop a comprehensive report for the Congress on its international activities during this fiscal year.

The Committee is interested in receiving information from the Department regarding the clinical efficiency of biofeedback technology. Officials of the Department have reported, for example, that, if biofeedback care were systematically utilized with institutionalized elderly who are suffering from incontinence, as much as \$13,000,000,000 could be saved each year. The Committee would also like to be informed of the extent to which various agencies within HHS have funded research projects on this clinical modality.

Health services research and technology assessment

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,590,000 for health services research and health care technology assessment. This is the same as the administration request and \$155,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$14,435,000.

The Committee has increased the amount of funds transferred from the Federal hospital insurance and Federal supplemental medical insurance trust funds by \$2,450,000 for a total of \$3,500,000 in fiscal year 1986, thereby providing a total of \$18,090,000 to the National Center for Health Services Research and Technology Assessment so that it may intensify its efforts in its primary mission to assess the effectiveness of old and new medical practice and health care technologies. In addition, \$500,000 of this amount is to be added to \$500,000 to be transferred from HCFA to be utilized by the medical malpractice study discussed below.

In a broader sense, the Center serves as a vital resource in the improvement of health services productivity, as well as the development of alternative delivery systems and effective cost controls. In a further effort to strengthen the Center's critical role legislation was enacted last year calling for allocation to the Center of 7½ percent of evaluation moneys available to the Secretary. Department officials, however, subsequently read that legislation to permit a lesser allocation of funds to the Center. New legislation has been introduced which would clarify the matter. In the meantime, the Committee directs that the Center be allocated the full 7½ percent of evaluation funds available to the Office of the Secretary.

The Committee is pleased at the continued support for the user liaison program and expects the National Center to continue this support at appropriate levels.

The Committee recognizes that analysis and research on the cost and efficiency of health care and health service delivery occur in at least three separate places within the Federal Government: The National Center for Health Services Research and Technology Assessment; Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA]; and the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC]. The Committee would like to receive information concerning the amount of coordination that exists between these three agencies at present and what plans exist, if any,

for the future. The Committee directs the heads of these agencies to submit a brief report addressing these concerns to this Committee before the fiscal year 1987 budget hearings.

Medical malpractice

The Committee is gravely concerned that all categories of health care providers are again experiencing difficulty in obtaining professional liability insurance. The Committee is especially concerned that certified nurse midwives, who as a profession have an excellent track record of providing quality care, are apparently unable to obtain coverage from the private sector unless the Department of Health and Human Services will provide reinsurance coverage. Such coverage could prove to be very costly. The Committee believes that a concerted effort to develop long-term solutions to the overall malpractice problem, including the professional liability insurance problem, must be undertaken. The Committee has included \$1,000,000 for the National Center for Health Services research and directs the Center to begin research efforts, and policy analysis and evaluations that impact upon medical malpractice problems.

These efforts should be directed at developing comprehensive recommendations detailing possible administrative and legislative solutions at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Research grants should be available to associations representing the medical, dental, and other health professions in order to explore the establishment of model statutes and other innovative approaches.

The Committee further directs the National Center to inform the Committee about its long-range plan to develop these recommendations and any future demonstrations utilizing research findings.

Program support

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,852,000 for program support for the National Center. These funds support the planning, coordination, and management of the various health service research programs.

Health statistics

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$48,684,000 for the National Center for Health Statistics [NCHS]. This is the same as the administration request and is \$5,954,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$42,810,000.

NCHS is the sole national source of data on illness and disability; utilization of health care services, health resources; vital events (births, deaths, marriages, and divorces); health care costs; and health financing. This statistical information is used by the Government, the health industry, individual citizens, and business, academic, and research organizations to assess health status and plan for health service needs. The increase in appropriations for fiscal year 1986 will support planning and development costs for the next cycle of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey [NHANES], which is scheduled to begin in 1988, and increased costs associated with vital statistics and household interview statistics data collection activities.

The Committee recommendation includes \$3,193,000 for program support. This is the same as the administration request and is \$279,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$3,472,000. Program support provides for the planning, coordination, management, and evaluation of vital health and health-related statistical programs.

Quality of national health data

The Committee believes that consideration of funding of health programs at a time of fiscal restraint has served to reinforce the need for high quality, timely data. The Committee views with considerable concern reports of the difficulties faced by the National Center of Health Statistics [NCHS] in maintaining the high quality of its programs with the current level of funding and staffing.

The Committee has received testimony and communications from researchers and health professionals, who rely on NCHS data, expressing alarm over continuing resource limitation at NCHS resulting in a gradual but steady decline in the Nation's health data system. This decline they claim is evidenced by: (1) reductions in the frequency and sample size of NCHS surveys; (2) delays in the availability of data; and (3) a suboptimal level of data analysis and interpretation.

The Committee has also received statements of concern from representatives of State government expressing doubts as to the continued viability of existing cooperative ventures.

The Committee, therefore, directs the Director of the National Center of Health Statistics to submit an indepth report assessing the impact of funding and personnel limitations on the data system of NCHS and the resulting impact on the utility of this data. In addition and more specifically, the report should address: (1) the present and future quality of vital statistics data provided NCHS by the States, and the ability of the States and NCHS to respond to priority data needs; (2) what the impact of reduced sample sizes in NCHS surveys will be; (3) has the NCHS kept pace with other agencies and the private sector in adopting modern survey technologies, and what would it cost to bring the NCHS technological capabilities to state-of-the-art status; (4) an evaluation of NCHS's current organizational setting and how that may be improved; and (5) to what extent can resources that may be available from other programs and/or agencies be used to maintain essential data systems in times of limited fiscal resources.

The Committee expects that this report will be available before the fiscal year 1987 budget hearings.

Adolescent family life

The Committee is deferring consideration of adolescent family life until action is taken on authorizing legislation.

Smoking and health

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for smoking and health activities. This is \$528,000 less than the administration request and is \$538,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$3,538,000.

The recommended appropriation for the Office on Smoking and Health maintains activities to increase public awareness of the hazards of smoking. The long-term goal is to reduce the 300,000 deaths annually associated with smoking. Over the years, increased attention at the national level to the hazards of smoking has been correlated with reductions in the numbers of smokers.

The other activities of the Office on Smoking and Health include preparation of the Surgeon General's yearly report on the impact of smoking on health, conducting a national media campaign warning of the dangers of smoking, and support of an information clearinghouse responding to inquiries on the biomedical and behavioral aspects of smoking. Over 40,000 public inquiries and 5,000 technical inquiries are answered annually.

Disease prevention and health promotion

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for disease prevention and health promotion activities. This is \$539,000 less than the administration request and is \$645,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$3,645,000.

The disease prevention and health promotion activity facilitates the collaboration between both Federal and non-Federal groups to develop and implement national strategies and programs to prevent disease and disability and promote good health. The major prevention effort of the Public Health Service is the development and implementation of 15 measurable prevention objectives to be achieved by 1990. Leadership for this effort is supported within the budget activity. The program of national health initiatives supported within this activity is enhanced through cooperative agreements with the private and voluntary sectors. The National Health Information Clearinghouse which is also funded in this activity facilitates access to and exchange of information related to health promotion and fitness.

The Committee recommendation will support a public information effort to disseminate the findings and recommendations of the Surgeon General's report on nutrition and health.

Physical fitness and sports

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for physical fitness and sports activities. This is \$379,000 less than the administration request and is \$364,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$1,364,000.

The Committee recommendation includes funds to support the publication and dissemination of the data collected by the national survey of youth physical fitness in 1985. Data from the survey will be used in updating the national norms which are the basis for the Presidential Physical Fitness Award. Tests for the award are administered to approximately 18 million school children annually.

The Physical Fitness and Sports Program provides staff support assistance for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Through continuing contact with national governing bodies, the Council

seeks to enlist the active support and assistance of individuals, civic groups, professional associations, sports groups, and others to promote and improve the health of all Americans through regular participation in physical fitness and sports.

Public Health Service management

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,510,000 for Public Health Service management activities. This is the same as the administration request and is \$1,375,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$19,885,000.

This activity provides funding for the offices that support the Assistant Secretary for Health in providing leadership and direction to the Public Health Service.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$72,121,000
1986 appropriation request	97,129,000
House allowance	80,941,000
Committee recommendation	80,941,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,941,000, which is \$16,188,000 less than the budget request, \$8,820,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$72,121,000, and the same as the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for retirement payments to Public Health Service officers who are retired for age, disability, or a specified length of service. In addition, payments are made to survivors of deceased retired officers, who have chosen the option of a reduced retirement benefit in order to provide for their survivors. Provision is also made for the medical care of active duty and retired members of the PHS Commissioned Corps and their dependents.

The Committee recommendation will support payments for an estimated 2,197 retired commissioned officers, provide survivors' benefits to an estimated 280 annuitants and will provide medical care for approximately 25,000 eligible beneficiaries.

The Committee does not concur with the administration's proposal to change this account from an indefinite to a definite appropriation and the Committee has deleted the request for a reserve fund of \$16,188,000. This is an entitlement program and should remain an indefinite appropriation.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

1985 comparable appropriation	\$21,854,491,000
1986 appropriation request	24,630,675,000
House allowance	23,690,469,000
Committee recommendation	24,295,492,000

The Committee recommends \$24,295,492,000 for grants to States to medicaid. This amount is \$2,441,001,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation, \$335,183,000 less than the administration's

budget request, and \$605,023,000 more than the House allowance. This amount includes \$5,980,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1985 as an advance for fiscal year 1986. This recommendation is consistent with the administration's latest current law estimates, but does not assume legislative savings which, at the time of Committee action, had not been enacted. The Committee is aware, however, that legislation currently being considered by Congress could result in savings in the Medicaid Program, although the amount is unclear at this time.

The Committee recommendation includes \$42,931,000 for the State Medicaid Fraud Control Units [SMFCU's], which is an increase of \$5,437,000 over the fiscal year 1985 appropriation of \$37,494,000. Although funding for the SMFCU's is provided in this account, the HHS Office of the Inspector General will continue to administer and staff the program, as in previous years.

The Medicaid Program, which is administered by each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories, provides medical care for certain low-income individuals and families. Federal funds for medical assistance are made available to the States on the basis of a formula which determines the appropriate rate at which State program costs should be matched. The matching rate may range from 50 to 83 percent, depending on the State's average per capita income relative to the national per capita income.

Each Medicaid Program must provide a basic package of medical services, including inpatient and outpatient hospital care, laboratory tests and x rays, skilled nursing facility care for persons 21 years of age or older, and physician services.

The Committee has made a technical change in the borrowing authority, which is an indefinite appropriation to meet unanticipated increases in the amounts to which individuals and States become entitled, during the budget year, under the statutory formula. Prior language has required that any such amounts be charged to the next appropriation for the program. This has ordinarily resulted in the subtraction of these amounts from the appropriation for the subsequent budget year, even though they were obligated to meet program needs of the budget year. The technical change eliminates this requirement, and will result in these amounts being charged to the year for which they are obligated.

ADVANCE APPROPRIATION

The Committee has provided an advance appropriation of \$6,500,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987. This is the same amount requested by the administration and provided by the House.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$18,750,000,000
1986 administration request	19,659,000,000
House allowance	19,659,000,000
Committee recommendation	18,854,000,000

The Committee has provided \$18,854,000,000 for payments to health care trust funds. This amount is \$805,000,000 less than the administra-

tion's request and the House allowance, and \$104,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The Committee recommendation is consistent with the latest current law estimates for the four mandatory activities which comprise these payments: supplementary medical insurance; military service credits; hospital insurance for the uninsured; and the Federal uninsured payment.

The Committee has provided \$18,197,000,000, which is \$805,000,000 less than the administration request and the House allowance, for the payment to the supplementary medical insurance trust fund. This payment provides matching funds for premiums paid by Medicare part B enrollees. The increase of \$299,000,000 over fiscal year 1985 is due almost entirely to increases in the cost of services paid for by this trust fund.

For military service credits, the Committee has included \$91,000,000, which is an increase of \$5,000,000 over the fiscal year 1985 level and the same as the administration's request and the House allowance. This Federal payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for taxes it would otherwise have been due, but did not receive because certain compensation to military personnel was in the form of noncash contributions. The increase reflects the required 1985 adjustment which will occur too late to take place in fiscal year 1985.

The Committee recommendation includes \$554,000,000 for hospital insurance for the uninsured, which is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and \$208,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation. This payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for Medicare benefits to individuals who have not met the insured status requirement. This is the third year that the request for current year benefits payments has decreased, reflecting the fact that increases in health care costs and utilization are offset by a decrease in the number of uninsured individuals.

The recommendation also includes \$12,000,000 for the Federal uninsured benefit payment, which is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance, and an increase of \$8,000,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1985 appropriation. This payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for the cost of benefits provided to Federal annuitants now eligible for Medicare.

The Committee does not concur in HCFA's refusal to reimburse a Medicare provider for the reasonable cost of a nurse training baccalaureate degree program conducted in the provider's facilities, where the refusal is grounded on the fact that the program is operated with the assistance of a local educational institution. As the Committee understands the applicable regulation, its purpose is simply to ensure that the pass-through of training costs is limited to programs contributing to the quality of patient care within the institution and necessary to meet the community's needs for health care personnel, and prevent use of the reasonable cost pass-through provision as a device to shift the full costs of a health care education conducted in and by educational institutions to the Medicare Program.

We believe that HCFA's interpretation has distorted the purpose of this regulatory requirement. It goes beyond the intent of the statute and regulations to assert that because an outside educational institution joins with a provider to upgrade a preexisting provider training program, the program ceases to be one operated by the provider. The indefensibility of this interpretation is illustrated by the fact that while HCFA recognizes a capital pass-through for nursing education buildings, it refuses to recognize the specific costs required to operate and maintain those very facilities to which the capital pass-through applies.

The Committee expects HCFA to reinterpret its regulation to ensure, insofar as consistent with the underlying statute, that a provider, such as the Good Samaritan Hospital and Medical Center, is not penalized when it seeks the assistance of a local educational institution to improve the quality of services to patients by strengthening an existing provider-operated training program.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1985 comparable appropriation	\$96,715,000
1986 administration request	84,258,000
House allowance	88,185,000
Committee recommendation	95,533,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$95,533,000 for HCFA program management. This amount is \$11,275,000 more than the administration's budget request, \$7,348,000 more than the House allowance, and \$1,182,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The bill provides an overall total of \$1,293,418,000 for program management, an increase of \$110,995,000 over the comparable fiscal year 1985 amount, \$76,362,000 more than the administration request, and \$22,125,000 more than the House allowance. Of the total, \$1,197,885,000 is to be transferred from trust funds.

Research, demonstration and evaluation

The Committee has provided \$34,000,000 for HCFA research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, \$12,000,000 more than the administration's budget request, and \$6,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The Health Care Financing Administration conducts studies and evaluations to measure the impact of the Medicare and Medicaid programs on health care costs, and to produce information on alternative strategies for reimbursement, coverage, and program management. These studies are conducted with the goal of improving the administration of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs.

The recommended funding level will allow continuation of HCFA's efforts in these areas, as well as a continuation of congressionally mandated studies and initiation of new projects.

The Committee is concerned about the treatment of the small rural hospital under the current Medicare prospective payment system. Under this system, rural hospitals appear to be suffering disproportionately for

two reasons. First, Medicare pays rural hospitals at a lower rate than urban hospitals for treatment of the same illness; and second, a higher percentage of patients at rural hospitals are over the age of 65, making this hospitals more dependent upon Medicare reimbursements.

Because the prospective payment system is based on the concept of averaging and is modeled on the operation of large urban hospitals, special consideration is not given to the unique nature and problems of small rural hospitals. The Committee, therefore, expects HCFA to conduct a study of the short- and long-term impact of PPS on small rural hospitals and to identify the adjustments that need to be made to the current reimbursement scheme in order for these institutions to remain financially solvent. This study is to be submitted to the Committee by January 1, 1987.

In addition, the Committee expects HCFA to conduct a study on the cost implications of extending Medicare coverage to victims of Alzheimer's disease, with an analysis of alternatives for providing care and treatment to afflicted individuals.

The Committee continues to be interested in HCFA's efforts to evaluate the relationship between physical and mental health care, as well as the cost effectiveness of geriatric nurse practitioners. The Committee feels that it is important that Federal health policy experts have accurate information regarding the extent to which the various State Medicaid programs currently provide for mental health coverage, including providing for the availability of the services of nonphysician health care providers. The Committee is aware that the General Accounting Office [GAO] is presently reviewing the extent of the coverage of social worker services, and requests GAO, in addition, to study the issue of mental health coverage specifically.

The Committee recommendation includes a \$500,000 trust fund transfer to the National Center for Health Services Research for a study of issues related to medical malpractice, as described earlier in the NCHSR section of this report.

Finally, the Committee concurs with recent action by the Senate Finance Committee which places a moratorium on HCFA implementation of a demonstration project utilizing the competitive bidding process as a method of purchasing clinical laboratory services under the Medicare Program.

Medicare contractors

The Committee recommends \$985,000,000 for Medicare contractors. This is \$50,000,000 more than the administration's budget request, \$13,000,000 more than the House allowance, and \$67,400,000,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1985 amount, which included \$45,000,000 made available by Public Law 97-248 for audit and medical review. The amount provided also includes a \$15,000,000 contingency fund, as requested by the administration.

The Medicare Program is primarily administered by the Medicare contractors, who are responsible for reimbursing Medicare beneficiaries and providers in a timely and fiscally responsible manner. These con-

tractors, usually insurance companies, provide information, guidance, and technical support to both providers of service and beneficiaries on the administration of the Medicare Program.

The Committee believes that an adequate funding level for Medicare administrative functions is essential to maintaining the integrity of the Medicare Program and to assure the timely and accurate processing of claims. Further, the Committee believes it important to maintain a stable administrative structure for the Medicare Program. While the Committee expects that the Department will equitably allocate the additional funds over all contractor functions, it believes that first priority should be given to the claims payment functions to reduce claims backlogs and to prevent any further deterioration in the quality and timeliness of claims processing functions. The Committee further expects funds will be obligated for current claims processing operations and not withheld in anticipation of pending legislation. Finally, the Committee expects that fiscal year 1986 funds will be allocated and obligated to the contractors as soon as possible to avoid unnecessary reductions in contractor capacity or further increases in the claims backlog.

State certification

The Committee has provided \$51,034,000 for HCFA State certification activities in fiscal year 1986. This amount is \$2,600,000 more than the administration's request and the House allowance, and \$3,960,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

Funds transferred from the Medicare trust fund for this activity are used to insure that hospitals and institutions providing care to Medicare beneficiaries maintain acceptable levels of health and safety. The amount provided will allow for survey of approximately 67 percent of all facilities requesting Medicare eligibility, including 100 percent coverage of all skilled nursing care facilities and hospices. The additional funds provided by the Committee are to be used to restore, to fiscal year 1985 levels, the surveys of facilities such as comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facilities and ambulatory surgical centers, which were proposed for reduction from 67 to 41 percent coverage in fiscal year 1986. In addition, the Committee expects that, within the funding level provided, HCFA will conduct surveys of at least 10 general hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals to validate the findings of the JCAH accreditation surveys.

The Committee has provided a \$3,250,000 direct appropriation for State certification program support. This amount is \$1,925,000 more than the administration's budget request and the House allowance, and \$565,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1985 appropriation. Of this amount, \$825,000 is to be used for surveying approximately 230 psychiatric hospitals for Medicare and Medicaid certification, as requested by the administration. Surveys funded under this appropriation determine compliance with two statutory requirements relating to medical records and staffing. These two statutory requirements have been incorporated into regulations as two of the conditions of participation which psychiatric hospitals must meet in order to participate in Medi-

care and Medicaid. These standards are designed to help measure whether certified psychiatric hospitals are providing active treatment.

In addition, \$1,675,000 is provided to allow HCFA to conduct Federal monitoring surveys of the remaining certified psychiatric hospitals, of which there are about 220, to determine whether these requirements are being met. In these facilities, State agencies conduct the surveys to determine compliance with these two special conditions. However, the findings of a recent Senate investigation indicated that certified facilities may, in fact, be out of compliance with these requirements, and a subsequent Federal monitoring survey of one of these facilities confirmed this finding. Consequently, the Committee believes that increased monitoring efforts are required to ensure that certified facilities comply with Federal medical record and staffing requirements, and has provided additional funds for this purpose. Further, the Committee directs HCFA to provide, on a bimonthly basis, the results of the monitoring surveys conducted during that period.

In addition, the Committee recommendation includes \$500,000 in contract support to allow HCFA to proceed with survey improvements for long-term care facilities and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded, as requested in the budget.

Finally, \$250,000 is provided for contract support of a study to establish the basis for improvements in the psychiatric hospital survey process, particularly in the area of measuring the quality and effectiveness of the care and treatment rendered to psychiatric patients.

End stage renal disease networks

The Committee has provided \$4,837,000 for end stage renal disease networks for fiscal year 1986. This amount is the same as provided in fiscal year 1985, and the same as the House allowance. The administration did not request funds for this purpose.

The Committee believes that this funding level will allow the councils to continue their current activities to promote high quality care, and efficient use of resources associated with kidney transplantation and dialysis services.

Federal administration

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$215,297,000 for Federal administration in fiscal year 1986. This is \$5,000,000 more than the the administration's budget request, \$1,400,000 less than the House allowance, and \$5,930,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The Committee has included bill language to maintain staffing levels at the Health Care Financing Administration at 3,900 full-time equivalent positions [FTE's] in fiscal year 1986. The Committee believes that the administration's request of 3,800 FTE's, which would have been a reduction of 233 positions from its fiscal year 1985 request, would not have allowed HCFA to effectively carry out its statutory responsibilities.

The Committee is concerned that HCFA did not carry out the directive of the conferees on the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill to hire

an additional 57 staff, including 12 developmental disability specialists, for increased monitoring of intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. The Committee understands that only 45 positions were filled from outside the agency, and 12 surveyors were diverted from other activities to implement the congressional directive. Therefore, the Committee expects that HCFA, within the FTE level provided in the bill, will hire the 12 additional personnel needed to fully comply with the intent of Congress on this matter.

Further, the Committee is deeply disturbed at the Department's failure to issue the proposed Medicaid revisions to the standards governing the intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded program, which have been under development now for over 3 years. This is of special concern in view of the Administrator's statement at the March 27 appropriations hearing that the regulations were currently in the departmental clearance process. Therefore, the Committee concurs with the recent action of the authorizing committee that the Secretary should expedite the release of these proposed regulations.

The Committee was pleased to learn recently that the Department of Defense has decided to implement external peer review, similar to that currently done for Medicare patients, for beneficiaries of military health programs. The Committee urges HCFA to provide the Department of Defense with any technical assistance that might become necessary to accomplish this objective.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$4,012,722,000
1986 appropriation request	497,008,000
House allowance	497,008,000
Committee recommendation	497,008,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$497,008,000 for payments to social security trust funds, the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is \$3,515,714,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$4,012,722,000.

These funds reimburse the old-age and survivors insurance [OASI] and disability insurance [DI] trust funds for military service credits, special payments to certain uninsured persons, pension reform, and unnegotiated checks. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the same financial position they would have been in had they not borne these costs, properly charged to the general funds.

The 1986 appropriation request and the Committee recommendation represent a decrease of \$15,714,000 from the 1985 level disregarding the one-time indefinite appropriation of up to \$3,500,000,000 provided in a fiscal 1985 supplemental. This decrease reflects a continuing decline in the number of beneficiaries receiving special payments for uninsured persons. The Committee understands the Department has not yet determined what portion of the supplemental is needed as a general fund

transfer adjustment required by law with respect to pre-1957 military service credits. The Department is expected to notify the Committee once this determination is made.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$1,024,131,000
1986 appropriation request	727,908,000
House allowance	727,908,000
Committee recommendation	727,908,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$727,908,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners, which in addition to the \$270,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1986, provides a total of \$997,908,000. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is \$26,223,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable amount of \$1,024,131,000.

These funds are used to provide monthly benefits to coal miners disabled by black lung disease and to their widows and certain other dependents, as well as to pay related administrative costs.

The 1986 appropriation request represents a decrease of \$26,223,000 from the 1985 level. After financing adjustments, and including the advance for fiscal year 1986, the budgeted program level for 1986 is \$51,001,000 lower than the 1985 level. This decrease reflects the continuing decline in the number of beneficiaries receiving payments, since Social Security's major responsibility is for claims filed before June 1973, and the Department of Labor has responsibility for most claims filed after that date.

Black lung benefit levels are tied directly to Federal pay increases, and the administration's budget has proposed a 5-percent decrease in Federal civilian pay scales. However, the bill language and appropriation request exempts black lung benefit levels from the 5-percent reduction thereby preserving them at the January 1985 level, since the administration no longer proposes the 5-percent reduction, the language has been deleted as no longer needed.

As was the case last year, the Committee has not approved the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority in this account; nor has it approved a related proposal to change the date for authorization to drawdown funds.

The Committee has made a technical change in the borrowing authority; that is, the indefinite appropriation to meet unanticipated increases in the amounts to which individuals and States become entitled, during the budget year, under the statutory formula. Prior language has required that any such amounts be charged to the next appropriation for the program. This has ordinarily resulted in the subtraction of these amounts from the appropriation for the subsequent budget year, even though they were obligated to meet program needs of the budget year. The technical change eliminates this requirement and will result in these amounts being charged to the year for which they are obligated.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of \$270,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the administration request.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

1985 comparable appropriation	\$9,361,786,000
1986 appropriation request	7,712,089,000
House allowance	7,712,089,000
Committee recommendation	7,712,089,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,712,089,000 for supplemental security income, which in addition to the \$2,345,769,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1986 provides a total of \$10,057,858,000. The recommendation is the same as both the House allowance and the administration request and is \$696,072,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$9,361,786,000.

These funds are used to pay benefits under the Supplemental Security Income [SSI] Program, which was established to insure a Federal minimum monthly benefit for aged, blind, and disabled individuals which enables them to meet basic needs. In many cases, SSI benefits supplement income from other sources, including Social Security benefits. The funds also are used to pay the costs of administering the program, to reimburse States for erroneous payments made by the Federal Government in administering State supplementation of the SSI program, and to reimburse State vocational rehabilitation agencies for successful rehabilitation of SSI recipients.

The 1986 appropriation request and the Committee recommendation represent an increase of \$696,072,000 from the fiscal year 1985 level. The primary reasons for this increase are the projected cost-of-living adjustment in January 1986, and an increase in the number of blind and disabled beneficiaries.

As was the case last year, the Committee has not approved the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority in this account; nor has it approved a related proposal to change the date for authorization to drawdown funds.

The Committee has made a technical change in the borrowing authority; that is, the indefinite appropriation to meet unanticipated increases in the amounts to which individuals and States become entitled, during the budget year, under the statutory formula. Prior language has required that any such amounts be charged to the next appropriation for the program. This has ordinarily resulted in the subtraction of these amounts from the appropriation for the subsequent budget year, even though they were obligated to meet program needs of the budget year. The technical change eliminates this requirement and will result in these amounts being charged to the year for which they are obligated.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of \$2,399,250,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the administration request.

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$6,169,694,000
1986 appropriation request	6,679,578,000
House allowance	6,679,578,000
Committee recommendation	6,859,578,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,859,578,000 for assistance payments, which in addition to the \$2,095,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1986. This is \$180,000,000 more than the administration request and is \$689,884,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

These funds provide grants to States for the Federal share of activities related to public assistance to the needy. States define the scope of coverage and the level of assistance provided. The largest single program is aid to families with dependent children [AFDC] which provides benefits to needy children deprived of parental support by death, disability, or continued absence from the home. Other benefit programs include AFDC benefits for families in which the principal wage earner is unemployed, emergency assistance, assistance to destitute or ill Americans who are being repatriated, and adult assistance in Puerto Rico and the territories. The grants also include funds to pay the Federal share of the administrative costs of State and local governments for these benefit programs.

The funds in this account also pay for grants and contracts for research related to assistance programs and for the Federal costs of administration.

The administration's proposed bill language and the budget request reflect proposed changes in substantive legislation estimated to save \$180,000,000. The Committee recommendation restores the legislative savings assumed in the budget but not enacted. Nevertheless, higher than previously anticipated entitlement costs may require additional amounts, which could be met either through a supplemental appropriation or with existing borrowing authority.

As was the case last year, the Committee has not approved the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority in this account.

The Committee has made a technical change in the borrowing authority; that is, the indefinite appropriation to meet unanticipated increases in the amounts to which individuals and States become entitled, during the budget year, under the statutory formula. Prior language has required that any such amounts be charged to the next appropriation for the program. This has ordinarily resulted in the subtraction of these amounts from the appropriation for the subsequent budget year, even though they were obligated to meet program needs of the budget year. The technical change eliminates this requirement and will result in these amounts being charged to the year for which they are obligated.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of \$2,193,754,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the administration request.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

1985 comparable appropriation	\$497,000,000
1986 appropriation request	432,601,000
House allowance	432,601,000
Committee recommendation	432,601,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$432,601,000 for child support enforcement, which in addition to the \$160,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1986 provides a total of \$592,601,000. This is the same as the administration request, and the same as the House allowance.

These funds provide grants to States for the Federal share of State and local costs to administer the child support enforcement program, which attempts to assure that absent parents meet their responsibility of providing support for their children. The funds also are used to pay for research and evaluation projects concerning child support, and for the Federal costs of administering the grants.

The 1986 appropriation request and the Committee recommendation represent a decrease of \$64,399,000 from the comparable fiscal year 1985 level. After financing adjustments, the budgeted program level for 1986 is \$68,201,000 higher than the 1985 level, resulting from higher caseload and increased State costs.

As was the case last year, the Committee has not approved the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority in this account.

The Committee has made a technical change in the borrowing authority; that is, the indefinite appropriation to meet unanticipated increases in the amounts to which individuals and States become entitled, during the budget year, under the statutory formula. Prior language has required that any such amounts be charged to the next appropriation for the program. This has ordinarily resulted in the subtraction of these amounts from the appropriation for the subsequent budget year, even though they were obligated to meet program needs of the budget year. The technical change eliminates this requirement and will result in these amounts being charged to the year for which they are obligated.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of \$170,750,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1987. This is the same as the administration request.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

1985 comparable appropriation	\$2,100,000,000
1986 appropriation request	2,100,075,000
House allowance	2,100,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,100,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,100,000,000 for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. This is \$75,000 less than the administration request, the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$2,100,000,000, and the House allowance.

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides grants to States to help low-income individuals pay the high cost of energy, particularly heating costs in winter.

There is wide variation among the States in the ways assistance is provided, including direct payments to individuals and vendors and direct provision of fuel. The authorizing legislation permits States to utilize up to 15 percent of the funds for weatherization activities, and allows transfer of up to 10 percent to other block grants.

The Committee expects State grant funds to be obligated early in the fiscal year, so that programs will be fully operational prior to the onset of severe winter weather.

The Committee has been pleased with past reports prepared by the Department regarding energy assistance data, and expects to continue receiving these reports on a quarterly basis.

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$444,372,000
1986 appropriation request	316,587,000
House allowance	Defer
Committee recommendation	Defer

The Committee has deferred action on funding for refugee and entrant assistance, pending enactment of renewed authorizing legislation, which expired September 30, 1983.

The Refugee Assistance Program is designed to assimilate refugees into American society as quickly and effectively as possible while minimizing the burden to States and localities. The program reimburses States for the costs of providing direct cash and medical assistance to needy refugees as well as social services such as English language training and vocational training, among others.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$3,777,410,000
1986 appropriation request	3,992,486,000
House allowance	4,022,486,000
Committee recommendation	3,992,486,000

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of \$3,992,486,000, this is the same as the administration request, \$206,226,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$3,786,260,000, and \$30,000,000 less than the House allowance.

The limitation on administrative expenses [LAE] provides resources from the Social Security trust funds for the Social Security Administration [SSA] to administer the Social Security programs of retirement, survivors and disability insurance, certain Social Security health insurance functions, and the construction needs of the trust funds programs. The LAE, as authorized by law, also provides resources from the trust funds for certain nontrust fund administrative costs, which are reimbursed from the general funds. These include administration of the supplemental security income programs for the aged, blind, and disabled; work associated with Pension Reform Act of 1974; and the portion of annual wage reporting work done by SSA for the benefit of the Internal

Revenue Service. The administrative activities in the LAE include funds for automated data processing activities.

The LAE also provides a contingency reserve, which is a sum of money set aside to help cover unanticipated increases in workloads, unbudgeted cost increases for the State agencies which process disability claims, automation projects, or other unexpected administrative costs.

The 1986 appropriation recommendation is \$206,226,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable amount. This increase represents the net effect of a number of offsetting increases and decreases, and a proposal to increase the contingency reserve from \$50,000,000 to \$175,000,000. The administration requested the increased contingency reserve to provide flexibility to deal with the many uncertainties associated with implementation of the disability reform legislation and the impact of automation on SSA's work force.

The Committee understands from material provided to it by the Social Security Administration that SSA's current review of its field office and district office structure could lead to the consolidation or closing of Social Security offices early in the new fiscal year. The Committee is concerned that the review which SSA is conducting is not based on a set of standards for adequate delivery of service to beneficiaries and applicants. Such standards need not be rigid. They could vary from area to area depending on any number of factors such as the urban versus rural nature of the locale being served. Exceptions to any standards could also be allowed in special circumstances. The position that standards should be flexible is far different, however, than SSA's position, which is that it is not possible to promulgate any standards at all. SSA's review process currently underway cannot guarantee that there will be adequate levels of service because SSA has no definition of what is adequate. Moreover, SSA's review process may result in substantially different levels of service being provided to clients in different areas. Yet one of SSA's primary objectives for its review was to ensure a consistent approach to service delivery nationwide.

In the absence of progress toward development of standards for service delivery, the Committee has included legislative language which prohibits the use of appropriated funds for closing Social Security offices if the closure of such offices would result in a net reduction in the total number of Social Security offices.

The Committee directs the Secretary to implement the recommendations of the General Accounting Office in its August 30, 1985, report concerning the systems modernization plan. Specifically, the Committee directs the Secretary to conduct a comprehensive risk analysis of the 1985 modifications to the software engineering program, including a description of how these modifications will improve SSA's ability to complete the SMP in a more timely and efficient manner and the possible risks of diverting resources away from documentation and improvement of the system. The Committee directs that the results of the risk analysis be transmitted to the Committee no later than January 1, 1986, unless the Secretary restores the 1982 SMP objectives for software

engineering which GAO found more compatible with legislative flexibility and security.

The Committee further directs the Secretary to implement the August 30 GAO recommendations with regard to development of an audit trail capability in the current operation system that identifies authorizers for all transactions, including feedback to inform such authorizers of all transactions attributed to their personnel identification number [PIN] for verification. A progress report on implementation of this recommendation should be sent to the Committee no later than January 1, 1986, as well.

The Committee is pleased with the findings of GAO on the progress the SSA has made in addressing and overcoming hardware deficiencies through the acquisition of new computers and converting data files to disks. While the Committee commends the Secretary for this progress, and notes that the 1099 implementation was found by GAO to partially demonstrate improved capability to implement legislative changes, concerns remain regarding the delay of data base communications modernization and data base management, the system's capacity to accommodate legislative changes quickly and accurately, and the security of the system from fraud.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1985 comparable appropriation	\$2,725,000,000
1986 appropriation request	2,700,000,000
House allowance	2,700,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,700,000,000 for the social services block grant. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is \$25,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation to date. The \$25,000,000 was a one-time authorization and appropriation for training child care providers.

These funds are granted to States to enable them to provide services to low-income persons, including recipients of AFDC, SSI, and medicaid program funds. Services include programs to: prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency on Federal assistance; assist low-income persons to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency, including day care services; prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and secure admission or referral to institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

The \$2,700,000,000 Committee recommendation is the full authorization level for this appropriated entitlement program in fiscal year 1986.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$2,006,351,000
1986 appropriation request	1,969,167,000
House allowance	2,003,722,000
Committee recommendation	2,006,422,000

¹Excludes amounts not considered

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,006,422,000 for human development services. This is \$37,255,000 more than the administration request and \$2,700,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is \$71,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation of \$2,006,351,000.

The Human Development Services appropriation consists of programs for children and youth, the elderly, the developmentally disabled, and native Americans, as well as Federal administrative costs.

Head Start

This program is intended primarily for preschoolers from low-income families, and seeks to help these children function effectively in their present environment and to be able to assume responsibilities in school and community activities. Programs emphasize cognitive and language development, physical and mental health, and parent involvement to encourage each child to determine and function at his or her highest level of potential. At least 10 percent of the children served are handicapped.

The Committee's fiscal year 1986 appropriation request of \$1,075,059,000 for the Head Start Program is the same as the budget request and the comparable 1985 appropriation. The administration estimates the 1986 request would provide direct, comprehensive child development services to 448,250 preschool children and their families, the same number served in 1985.

Child abuse and neglect

This program improves and increases activities at all levels of government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement.

The Committee concurs with the fiscal year 1986 budget request of \$12,000,000 for the Child Abuse State Grants Program which would maintain the current funding level, including support for programs that respond to reports of medical neglect of infants with life-threatening conditions.

For child abuse discretionary activities, the Committee recommends \$14,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 over the budget request, but the same as the 1985 level.

The Committee is pleased to note the high degree of cooperation that exists between the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect and the U.S. Coast Guard, especially through the Armed Services' YMCA demonstration project. The Committee encourages continued cooperative efforts with the Coast Guard and the other military services in order to reduce the incidence of child and spouse abuse/neglect among military families.

Runaway and homeless youth

This program provides support to State and local governments and nonprofit agencies to help community-based facilities deal with the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families, outside the framework of the law enforcement and juvenile justice systems. Funds are allocated to homeless and runaway youth centers based on the number of youth under age 18 per State, and grants are authorized for a national communications system between runaways, their families and service providers.

The \$23,250,000 recommended by the Committee would maintain the program at the 1985 level and is the same as the budget request. Approximately 275 centers serving 80,000 youth would be supported.

Dependent care programs

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for grants to States for planning and development of dependent care programs, for which there is no budget request. This program provides funds for States to help communities start dependent care resource and referral centers as well as school-age child care projects. The legislation authorizes funds for startup costs to foster the development of programs. Such development is staff intensive because it includes a wide range of activities from recruiting and training staff to the development of comprehensive resources and materials. Upon enactment of this appropriations legislation, the Committee expects the Secretary to move as rapidly as possible to allocate these funds.

Family violence prevention and services

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for activities under the Family Violence Prevention and Treatment Act, for which there was no budget request. Together with \$5,000,000 carrying over into fiscal year 1986 from a supplemental appropriation bill enacted late in fiscal 1985, a total of \$11,000,000 would be available for the first year's operation of this program.

The legislation's purposes, as authorized under title III of Public Law 98-457, are to: (1) Demonstrate the effectiveness of assisting States in efforts to prevent family violence and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents, and (2) provide for technical assistance and training relating to family violence programs to States, local public agencies (including law enforcement agencies), nonprofit private organizations, and other persons seeking such assistance.

The Committee expects the Department of Health and Human Services to implement this new program as expeditiously as possible. This includes the making of a first round of grants to States as required by the statute which mandated that no less than 85 percent of funds appropriated for the program shall be used for this purpose.

Aging

Supportive services and centers.—Funds under this program are currently awarded by formula grant to each State with an approved State plan on aging to pay up to 85 percent of the cost of operating and establishing social services and multipurpose senior centers. State agencies on aging make awards to area agencies on aging on the basis of State-approved area plans.

The \$265,000,000 Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request and would maintain the program at the 1985 funding level. The funds will provide a range of social services designed to promote maximum independence and self-support among the Nation's older persons. States may also use a portion of these funds for State and area agency activities.

Congregate and home-delivered meals.—The congregate and home-delivered meals programs currently provide 85 percent of the funds for operating and establishing nutrition services projects, which provide meals to older persons. Each meal must: meet one-third of the minimum daily dietary requirements; consider health, religious or ethnic dietary needs of participants; and be served in food containers and with utensils usable by blind and handicapped individuals. Home-delivered and congregate meals are available at least once a day, 5 days a week.

The Committee recommends a total of \$403,900,000 for nutrition services, \$336,000,000 for congregate meals, and \$67,900,000 for home-delivered meals. These amounts are the same as requested and the same as comparable 1985 levels. The Committee recommendation would support approximately 218,000,000 meals. States may use a portion of their allotment for State and area agency activities.

Grants to Indian tribes.—This program currently provides grants to eligible Indian tribal organizations to promote delivery of the following services to older Indians not served by other programs: meals at least once a day, 5 days a week, according to the specifications of the Nutritional Services Program; and legal, information, and referral services. Funds are also available to older Indians for temporary shelter, fuel, road clearing, water services, and an Ombudsman Program.

The Committee recommends \$7,500,000 for grants to Indian tribes, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1985 level. These funds would provide grants to 128 tribal organizations.

Research, training, and special projects.—These funds are currently used to provide adequately trained personnel in the field of aging, improve knowledge on the problems and needs of older Americans, and demonstrate new methods of improving the quality of life of older persons.

The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for research, training, and demonstration activities authorized under title IV of the Older Americans Act. While this is an increase of \$12,500,000 over the budget request, it is the same as the fiscal year 1985 enacted appropriation.

For the past several years, the Committee has called attention to the needs of families struggling to cope with the ravages of Alzheimer's dis-

ease and related disorders. The Committee has often noted that at some stages of their illness Alzheimer's victims can fare better in their own homes if proper care is available. With the help of respite care and other home-based services, it is possible for families to obtain the help they need without turning to the more costly options of institutionalization or public assistance. To that end, Congress recently adopted new legislation authorizing demonstration projects to explore the supportive service needs of these families, including respite care, adult day care, homemaker aides, and transportation. These projects would help lay the groundwork for more efficient and better balanced care for victims of Alzheimer's disease. The Committee strongly urges that these projects be initiated as quickly as possible. Also, the Committee expects the Administration on Aging and its constituent agencies to better coordinate their activities with those of voluntary organizations. In logic and humanity, it makes little sense to use scarce public resources to duplicate work already being done by volunteers in the private sector. Prior to next year's hearings, the Committee expects the Administration on Aging to report on the status of the demonstration projects and its efforts to coordinate activities with national voluntary organizations.

The Committee directs the Administration on Aging to maintain the following activities under title IV of the Older Americans Act: rural demonstrations, the present long-term care gerontology centers and training, career preparation training, research, and national minority aging organizations which provide special representation and outreach services for the minority elderly, at their fiscal year 1984 or 1985 levels, whichever is higher.

The Committee directs the Administration on Aging to fund national legal services support and demonstration projects at \$1,000,000 (on an annual basis), at a minimum, for fiscal year 1986. National legal services support and demonstration projects mean those which: (1) are conducted by national nonprofit legal assistance organizations which provide support and demonstrations on a national basis to local legal assistance providers, and (2) provide national legal assistance support and demonstrations including training and delivery methods to benefit local programs delivering free legal services to older Americans.

The Committee also urges the Administration on Aging, at the discretion of the Commissioner, to provide increased funding, where appropriate, for the above-mentioned activities, especially demonstrations and research concerning the rural and minority elderly. The Committee wishes to express strong support for these activities which improve the well-being and quality of life for older Americans, develop necessary trained personnel to serve the elderly, and obtain essential information for solving or ameliorating problems now confronting the aged.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that elder abuse is a growing national problem. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to provide \$500,000 for demonstration projects in five States in order that older Americans protection services programs can be developed and instituted.

The Committee directs the Department of Health and Human Services to work with the city of Mahaska, KS, to provide needed matching Federal funds of \$160,000 and the city of Paola, KS, to provide needed matching Federal funds of \$50,000 for use in rural demonstration projects. Funding will provide for the establishment of multipurpose county services centers serving large elderly populations.

The Older Americans Act Amendments of 1984 included a new provision under title VII which encourages the development of health education and training programs specifically targeted toward senior citizens. Prior to deciding whether to fund title VII as a separate program, the Committee recommends funding several pilot projects, not exceeding a total of \$750,000, and expects the Administration on Aging to report back to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 1987 hearings any recommendations it may have. The Committee would especially be interested in learning of projects that are funded which are targeted toward minorities, including native Americans.

The Committee is concerned that the Department waits until late in the fiscal year before making decisions on the allocation of Older Americans Act discretionary resources. The Department is urged to make every effort to expedite its planning for the use of these funds so that commitments can be made as early as possible.

Federal Council on Aging

Established by Congress in 1973, the Federal Council on Aging advises both the executive and legislative branches on matters related to the special needs of Older Americans.

The \$200,000 Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request and the 1985 level of support.

Developmental disabilities

For activities under the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, the Committee recommends a total of \$80,400,000, the full amount authorized by law. This is an increase of \$7,400,000 over the budget request and \$4,700,000 over the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

"Developmental disability" is defined as a severe, chronic disability which: is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments; is manifested before the age of 22; and is likely to continue indefinitely. Major components of this program are: protection and advocacy services; special projects; and a training effort, funded through university-affiliated facilities, for personnel needed to render special services.

The Committee recommends \$53,400,000 for State grants, an increase of \$3,150,000 over the budget request and the comparable 1985 level. These funds assist States in developing and implementing comprehensive plans for meeting the needs of persons who are developmentally disabled.

The Committee recommends \$14,600,000 for protection and advocacy grants, an increase of \$850,000 over the request and the 1985 level. The

funds are awarded to States to protect and advocate for the rights of persons who are developmentally disabled.

The Committee recommends \$9,600,000 for university-affiliated facilities, an increase of \$600,000 over the budget request and the comparable 1985 level. These funds provide operational and administrative support to a national network of university-affiliated facilities and satellite centers for interdisciplinary training, exemplary service and technical assistance, demonstration, and information dissemination activities.

The Committee directs that, with the recommended increase of \$600,000 for university affiliated facilities and \$100,000 for special projects over fiscal 1985 levels, top priority be given to train direct care workers in residential facilities for the developmentally disabled.

Native American programs

These programs, under the direction of the Administration for native Americans, are intended to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for native Americans. A priority is to assist such groups to establish and maintain necessary mechanisms for planning and coordinating Federal and non-Federal resources in an effort to support the policy of Indian self-determination.

The administration has requested \$27,300,000 for native American programs in fiscal year 1986, a reduction of \$1,700,000 from the 1985 level; however, the Committee recommends maintaining the fiscal year 1985 appropriation of \$29,000,000.

Program direction

This appropriation provides for the Federal staff that administer programs for children, youth, the aged, the developmentally disabled, and native Americans. Activities include policy guidance, development of program standards, and technical assistance to grantees.

The fiscal year 1986 request of \$59,458,000 for Federal administration of human development services programs would support 1,151 permanent full-time positions.

The Committee recommendation of \$61,113,000 is intended to support 1,192 permanent full-time positions. This restores the proposed reduction of 31 full-time equivalent positions in the budget request.

The Committee notes that late in fiscal year 1985 a supplemental appropriations bill (H.R. 2577, Public Law 99-88) was enacted providing \$6,000,000 to carry out the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (title III of Public Law 98-457). Although these funds remain available for obligation throughout fiscal year 1986, the Department of Health and Human Services is expected to implement this new program as expeditiously as possible. The Committee likewise expects timely action by the Department to utilize \$5,000,000 also provided in the supplemental, with extended availability through fiscal year 1986, for a child abuse prevention Federal challenge grant program under sections 402 through 409 of Public Law 98-473.

The Committee has reviewed the Department of Labor's report on the pressing employment needs of American Samoans, which was man-

dated by public Law 97-300, the Comprehensive Employment Training Act. Many of the programs of OHD would be appropriated to this population. Accordingly, the Committee directs OHD, in conjunction with the Department of Labor, to establish a plan by which these pressing needs are addressed. The Department of Labor report concluded that Samoans are among the most disadvantaged of any ethnic group residing in the United States and that they are experiencing extremely high rates of poverty and unemployment. For example, in Hawaii the unemployment rate for Samoans was more than double the rate for the State as a whole. The Committee further directs both OHD and the Department of Labor to provide the Committee with a report on their efforts to target programs for this population by June 30, 1986.

The Committee expects the Office of Human Development Services to assist the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate in its efforts to establish a series of parent-child centers throughout the State to address the truly pressing needs of native Hawaiian children and their families. This year the Committee again received testimony stressing the extent to which these native Americans are disproportionately represented among those with serious social problems. Accordingly, the Committee again directs HDS to make this a high priority.

FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$770,222,000
1986 appropriation request	740,994,000
House allowance	745,019,000
Committee recommendation	807,412,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$807,412,000 for family social services. This is \$66,418,000 more than the administration request, \$29,226,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$770,222,000, and \$62,393,000 more than the House allowance.

The family social services appropriation contains two entitlement programs, foster care and adoption assistance. The amount of \$485,423,000 requested for foster care is based on a legislative proposal to freeze the program at this level for 1 year. The Committee allowance of \$507,641,000 for foster care activities is the full amount required by existing law.

The Committee concurs with the \$41,948,000 budget request for adoption assistance activities. The remaining \$257,823,000 is for child welfare services, child welfare training, adoption opportunities, and child welfare research and represents an increase of \$44,200,000 over the budget request

Foster care/adoption assistance

The Foster Care Program provides funds to States to assist with costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children, administrative costs associated with management of the program, and staff training. The same State agency which administers the Child Welfare Services State Grant Program must administer, or supervise the administration of both programs.

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to States on an entitlement basis to assist in paying maintenance costs for children who are adopted under certain conditions. The objective is to provide permanent homes for children for whom adoptive homes are hard to find due to age, minority status, or the presence of handicapping conditions.

Child welfare services

The Committee recommends \$240,000,000 for child welfare services, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the budget request and the fiscal 1985 appropriation. This is still below the authorized level of \$266,000,000 for child welfare services.

The primary purposes of the Child Welfare Services Program are to prevent the child's removal from the home and to keep the family together. Where removal from the home is necessary, the Child Welfare Services Program provides services to reunify the child with his or her family as quickly as possible. And, where reunification is not appropriate, the Child Welfare Services Program provides services aimed at recruiting and placing the child in an appropriate permanent setting, such as an adoptive home.

The \$240,000,000 Committee recommendation would strengthen efforts to prevent the necessity of placing children in foster homes, by providing more intensive services to reunite families, including in-home services and counseling.

The additional appropriation will enable child protection agencies across the country to better respond to increasing reports of abuse and neglect, and to provide needed services to troubled children and their families.

In 1984, 1,200,000 children nationally were reported as victims of child abuse—an increase of 19 percent over 1983. The Child Welfare Services Program is the only program specifically designed to provide direct services to children and families in abuse and neglect situations.

Child welfare training

For child welfare training, the Committee recommends \$3,823,000, the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1985 level.

The Child Welfare Training Program provides discretionary grants to public or private nonprofit colleges to train child welfare social workers. The money can be used to develop criteria or provide financial support to the students as long as they have a career commitment to work in the area of child welfare. This training is federally funded with no matching requirement.

Adoption opportunities

This activity funds a national adoption data gathering and analysis system, including a national information exchange, and implements adoption training and technical assistance programs.

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for adoption opportunities, an increase of \$600,000 over the budget request, but the same as the comparable 1985 level.

Child welfare research and demonstration

The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 for child welfare research and demonstration activities, an increase of \$3,600,000 over the budget request and \$175,000 over the comparable 1985 level.

This program provides financial support to public or other nonprofit institutions for special research and demonstration projects in the field of child welfare and child development which are of national significance. Its ultimate goal is to strengthen and support the family as the primary institution for meeting the developmental needs of children and youth. Projects concentrate on serving children in foster care in need of adoption or day care, as well as delinquent youth.

WORK INCENTIVES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$266,760,000
1986 appropriation request	
House allowance	250,000,000
Committee recommendation	266,760,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$266,760,000 for work incentives [WIN], the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation. The administration did not submit a budget request for the WIN Program. The House allowance is \$250,000,000 or \$16,760,000 less than the Senate recommendation.

This program provides grants to States to encourage and assist recipients of AFDC to achieve self-sufficiency through a program of training, work experience, and employment, with emphasis on direct placement and labor market exposure. Participants certified as needing child care and other supportive services are entitled to receive such care through the Department of Health and Human Services, while the employment and training services are administered through the Department of Labor. State expenditures are matched by Federal funds at a rate of 90 percent.

The Committee notes increasing State interest in coordinating AFDC, WIN, Employment Service and Job Training Partnership Act programs for a comprehensive work experience alternative. During fiscal year 1984 an estimated 350,000 work incentive participants found employment. This is 38 percent more than the fiscal year 1983 figure. The resulting reductions in welfare grants are more than twice the level of the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The Committee expects this positive trend to continue and, therefore, recommends no reduction in the Work Incentive Program.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1985 comparable appropriation	\$372,435,000
1986 appropriation request	3,923,000
House allowance	361,700,000
Committee recommendation	372,435,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$372,435,000 for the community services block grant. This is \$369,512,000 more than the administration request, the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$372,435,000, and \$10,735,000 over the House allowance.

This block grant replaced most of the antipoverty programs previously operated under authority of the Economic Opportunity Act. The Community Services Block Grant Act authorizes formula grants to States to continue the activities of local community action agencies and other related eligible entities.

The fiscal year 1986 request for the Office of Community Services was \$3,923,000 to close out the program.

The Committee recommends \$33,135,000, which is \$2,135,000 more than the House allowance, for purposes of carrying out discretionary activities under the community services block grant. These funds have been earmarked in the bill for the following special emphasis programs: rural housing and community facilities, \$4,050,000; assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, \$3,035,000; community economic development, \$19,920,000; and national youth sports, \$6,130,000.

For Federal administration, the Committee recommends \$4,300,000 for 55 full-time equivalent positions. The House allowance is \$4,000,000 for the same number of positions. The Committee notes the high ratio of exempt schedule C positions to the total full-time equivalent level for the Office of Community Services. While the Committee expects no reductions in the full-time equivalent level of 55, the Committee recommends that the Secretary make necessary reductions in staff, if any, by bringing the ratio of Office of Community Services schedule C positions closer into line with that of the Department as a whole.

For grants to States, the Committee recommends maintaining the fiscal 1985 level of \$335,000,000, which is \$8,300,000 over the House allowance of \$326,700,000.

The administration request to use community service block grant funds for the Federal task force on the homeless is not agreed to. Although this may be a worthy endeavor, the purpose of community services block grant funds is to assist local antipoverty efforts.

In the past, the Committee has noted its interest in ensuring the availability of direct training and technical assistance for State and local community services block grant program administrators. The Committee urges the Secretary to utilize available Federal administration funds and the capabilities of successful State and local program administrators and regional and State community action association staff to ensure that new administrators receive sufficient training and that experienced administrators can be introduced to new techniques and share successful approaches.

The Committee understands that in more than one instance the portion of community services block grant State allocations required to be passed through to eligible entities has been retained in whole or in large part by a State agency. Such State agencies then subcontract with nonprofit groups meeting community action agency definitional criteria

under the Community Services Block Grant Act for program operations. It is the Committee's expectation that in such instances the Secretary will receive assurances from the chief executive officer of the State that such subcontractors fulfill the responsibilities and organizational requirements as well as be afforded the privileges and protections of local eligible entities.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1985 comparable appropriation	\$132,924,000
1986 appropriation request	123,949,000
House allowance	123,949,000
Committee recommendation	139,949,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$139,949,000 for general departmental management. This is \$16,000,000 more than the budget request, as adjusted by the Department's proposed budget amendment and the House. The Committee recommendation is \$7,025,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 level.

The Committee also recommends the transfer of \$8,000,000 from the Social Security trust funds, the same as the administration's request and the fiscal year 1985 level.

The Committee recommendation would fund 2,609 positions for general departmental management activities, a decrease of 100 positions from the fiscal year 1985 level and a decrease of 514 positions from the fiscal year 1984 level. Reductions would be made in all offices, as described in the budget justifications, and it is expected that no reductions in force or other adverse personnel actions would be taken to achieve the 100 position decrease.

The Committee has not approved the Department's request for \$3,800,000 for the renovation of space.

Cancer Center

The Committee notes that the report furnished by the National Cancer Institute in response to a fiscal year 1985 Committee directive indicates that cancer is the second leading cause of death in West Virginia and that the number of deaths due to cancer in the State has steadily increased. In conclusion, the report recognized the needs of the Appalachian region in the areas of cancer education, research, and treatment resources and that it would be beneficial for West Virginia University to develop significant capability to assist in meeting the needs of the Appalachian region. Therefore, the bill provides \$4,500,000 in first-year funding, which will be transferred from construction moneys provided for the National Cancer Institute, for the Mary Babb Randolph Cancer Center. The Committee understands that all Federal research moneys that this Center may obtain, will be received through the peer review process as directed by the National Cancer Act. This Center is to be used for education, coordination of clinical efforts, data collection, cancer control, and cancer research.

AIDS service demonstration projects

The additional \$16,000,000 appropriated to the Secretary is for four demonstration projects on the delivery of health care services to victims of AIDS. These demonstration projects are urgently needed for the delivery of health care services in community settings as an alternative to inpatient care in areas of high concentration of AIDS victims. Testimony received by the subcommittee at its September 26 hearing from the New York City Health and Hospitals Corp., indicated not only the expense of treating AIDS patients in the hospital (roughly \$800 per day in New York City), but the need for community support and health care services. Many patients could be treated more humanely and at a lower cost in a community setting. For example, programs could be established for a hospice without walls, case management for IV drug abusers and education of IV drug abusers. The community care system demonstration and projects should be closely linked with the hospital so that a patient could easily move between the two settings as his/her disease progresses.

The demonstrations set up by this section are intended to be used as models for other communities if this disease continues to spread.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1985 comparable appropriation	\$53,037,000
1986 appropriation request	42,219,000
House allowance	42,219,000
Committee recommendation	42,219,000

The Committee recommends new budget authority of \$42,219,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, plus a \$30,000,000 transfer from the Social Security trust funds for total obligational authority of \$72,219,000. The Committee recommendation is the same as the administration's request, and is \$10,818,000 less than the comparable level for fiscal year 1984. Of this reduction, \$10,000,000 is offset by an increase in the amounts transferred from the trust funds, consistent with the administration's request to increase the trust fund transfer from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The balance of the funding reduction approved in the Committee recommendation is related to completed contracts and other nonrecurring expenses of the Inspector General.

The Committee recommendation would support 1,302 positions, the same as the administration's request. The Committee expects that this level of resources will permit the Office of the Inspector General to fully carry out its statutory responsibilities for leading and coordinating the Department's efforts to promote economy and efficiency, to prevent fraud and abuse throughout the Department's programs and activities, and to keep the Secretary and the Congress informed of problems and the need for corrective action.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$17,850,000
1986 appropriation request	15,636,000
House allowance	15,636,000
Committee recommendation	16,259,000

The bill includes \$16,259,000 for the Office of Civil Rights, a decrease of \$1,591,000 from the comparable amount for 1985 and \$623,000 more than the House allowance. This amount includes \$623,000 for restoration of necessary funds to fully fund the salaries and benefits of staff originally proposed to be cut by 5 percent. Also included is authority to spend \$4,000,000 from Social Security trust funds. The Committee concurs with the budget request transferring \$4,000,000 from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds.

The role of this Office is to rectify racial and national origin discrimination prohibited by civil rights statutes. To enforce these antidiscrimination statutes, the Office for Civil Rights investigates complaints of discrimination; conducts comprehensive reviews of programs to correct discriminatory practices; conducts outreach initiatives and provides technical assistance to encourage voluntary compliance among health and human services providers and constituency groups; and establishes compliance standards and procedures to clarify the application of the civil rights laws and regulations to particular programs or practices.

POLICY RESEARCH

1985 comparable appropriation	\$9,750,000
1986 appropriation request	6,000,000
House allowance	6,500,000
Committee recommendation	6,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for policy research. This is the same as the administration request, \$3,750,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$9,750,000, and \$500,000 less than the House allowance.

This program is authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act. It constitutes one of the Department's principal sources of policy-relevant data and research on income sources of the low-income population on the impact, effectiveness, and distribution of benefits under existing or proposed programs, and on other issues that cut across HHS agency lines. It is used to analyze issues that cannot be covered in other departmental research programs or under existing evaluation activity. The funding level of \$6,000,000 will provide for the continuation of ongoing, highest priority research and further development of simulation models used for analysis of policy alternatives. Research will continue in the priority areas of welfare policy, retirement policy, the health insurance experiment, and health incentives, aging, disability, long-term care, and human services policy.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 212 under general provisions provides the National Institutes of Health the flexibility to shift funds among the various component institutes to respond to national health emergencies and/or unusual scientific opportunity.

The Committee understands that State and local social service offices have inadvertently taken steps from time to time that discourage eligible low-income women from receiving prenatal care under Medicaid and other welfare programs. For example, prospective clients are not always told that they become eligible for prenatal care as soon as they become pregnant, undocumented aliens often will not risk identification through an application for prenatal care, and unwed mothers have been denied prenatal care because they refuse to divulge the identity of the father. Of course, such actions undercut the administration's attempts to place an emphasis on prenatal care as a means of attacking the problem of low birthweight babies, a problem which costs this country dearly in lives and dollars. Consequently, the Committee directs the Secretary to determine the extent to which States and localities are failing to provide prenatal care to eligible low-income women and report to the Committee by January 1 on the extent of the problem and steps that can be taken to improve the delivery of prenatal care to this group.

The Committee has not accepted the House amendment giving the Surgeon General authority to close bathhouses to stop the spread of the disease AIDS. The Committee recognizes the Surgeon General's authority to do what is necessary to stop the spread of communicable diseases under part G of title III of the Public Health Service Act.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

1985 comparable appropriation	\$3,695,663,000
1986 appropriation request	- 3,646,615,000
House allowance.....	3,695,663,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,695,663,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,695,663,000 for compensatory education for the disadvantaged. This is \$49,048,000 more than the administration's request. This level would continue all programs at the fiscal year 1985 level and is the same as the House allowance.

Most of the programs supported under this account are authorized by chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. They provide financial assistance to State and local educational agencies to meet the special educational needs of educationally disadvantaged children, migrant children, handicapped children in State run or operated programs, and neglected and delinquent children in State institutions for juveniles in adult correction institutions. Funds for each of these programs are allocated on a formula, based on the number of eligible children and each State's per pupil expenditure.

In addition, funds within this account support the High School Equivalency and College Assistance Migrant Programs authorized under section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Grants to local educational agencies

For this program, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,200,000,000 which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 level, the budget request, and the House allowance.

Grants made under this activity provide financial assistance to local educational agencies to support supplementary compensatory educational services designed to increase the educational attainment of educationally disadvantaged children to a level appropriate for children of their age. At this level the Committee estimates that about 4.9 million children would be served with an average Federal contribution per child of \$654. The 1986 appropriation for this program would become available on July 1, 1986, and remain available for obligation until September 30, 1987.

State agency programs

For the three State agency programs, the Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$447,310,000. This is the same level of support as was provided in fiscal year 1985 but \$41,548,000 more than the budget

request. The House also allowed \$447,310,000 for the State agency programs. Like the grants to local educational agencies program, funds appropriated for the State agency programs would become available on July 1, 1986, and remain available for obligation until September 30, 1987.

For the State agency migrant program, the Committee recommends that the program be funded at \$264,524,000 for 1986, the same as the 1985 level but \$41,548,000 more than the administration's request. Because Congress has not enacted the Department's proposal to reduce the period of eligibility for formerly migratory students from 5 to 3 years in fiscal year 1986, the Committee directs that all formerly migrant students shall be deemed eligible for purposes of allocating funds and receiving services under this program for up to 5 years after their initial move.

At the recommended level, approximately \$257,458,000 of the total would flow directly to the States to provide educational services to migrant students. Roughly 388,000 full-time equivalent students would be served at this level with an average Federal contribution of \$664 per child. The remaining \$7,000,000 would support various migrant coordination activities such as the migrant student record transfer system [MSRTS].

For the State agency handicapped program, the Committee recommends \$150,170,000, the same as the request level and the 1985 level. The program would serve almost 250,000 children at this level with an average Federal contribution per child of \$601.

The Committee recommends \$32,616,000 for the Neglected and Delinquent Program. This is the same amount provided in fiscal year 1985 and requested by the administration. At this level, the program would serve about 47,600 students in State supported institutions for neglected and delinquent children or in adult correctional institutions.

State administration

The Committee would provide \$35,607,000 for State administration, which is the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1985 level. These funds enable State educational agencies to meet their administrative responsibilities under the chapter 1 local educational agency program and the State agency programs. The House concurs in this amount. These funds would also become available on July 1, 1986, and remain available through September 30, 1987.

Evaluation and technical assistance

The Committee recommends \$5,246,000 for evaluation and technical assistance activities which is the same as fiscal year 1985 and the House allowance. The funds provided would allow the Department to complete the congressionally mandated study of chapter 1, support regional technical assistance centers that help State educational agencies and local school districts in evaluating their chapter 1 programs, and assist States and localities in improving program quality. The Committee level is the same as the administration's proposal and would allow funds to

become available for obligation immediately upon passage of the appropriation.

High School Equivalency Program and College Assistance Migrant Program

For the High School Equivalency Program [HEP], the Committee provided \$6,300,000 which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 level. The Committee provided \$1,200,000 for the College Assistance Migrant Program [CAMP] which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 level. The budget request did not include funds for these programs. The House allowance for the High School Equivalency Program and the College Assistance Migrant Program concurs with the Senate amount.

Through HEP, grants are provided to institutions of higher education to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers past the age of compulsory school attendance to complete the courses necessary to receive a high school diploma or its equivalent. CAMP assists migrant students enrolled in their first undergraduate year at a college or university to complete their first year of college successfully.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$758,109,000
1986 appropriation request	647,909,000
House allowance	655,609,000
Committee recommendation	753,109,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$753,109,000 for special programs. This amount is \$105,200,000 more than the administration's request and \$97,500,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommends maintaining most activities in this account at the 1985 appropriation level with the exception of the Follow Through Program, general assistance to the Virgin Islands, and Ellender fellowships.

For chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act, the Committee has provided \$531,909,000, which is the same as the administration's request and the House allowance. Up to 6 percent of the total appropriated for the block grants is available for the Secretary's discretionary fund. Within chapter 2, \$500,000,000 is provided for the State block grants. These grants are made to State educational agencies and at least 80 percent must be passed through to local educational agencies.

Block grant funds provide aid to States to improve the quality of education for all children. These funds are intended to support general excellence in education rather than support narrow categorical activities.

The Committee recommendation provides \$31,909,000 for the Secretary's discretionary activities, close to the full 6-percent allowance. This reflects the administration's request as well as the current level, and is the same as the House allowance. This amount provides support for the four mandated programs within the Secretary's discretionary fund: the Inexpensive Book Distribution Program, arts in education, alcohol and drug abuse education, and law-related education. These funds also sup-

port other discretionary projects, including the national diffusion network and special initiatives to support research, development, and dissemination activities of national significance which help State and local educational agencies improve the quality of elementary and secondary education.

The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to eliminate the minimum funding levels for the four mandated programs, and directs that these programs will be funded at no less than the fiscal year 1985 levels.

The Inexpensive Book Distribution Program distributes books to children from age 3 through high school age to help motivate them to read. This program has not only been successful in motivating children to read, but has increased the use of libraries, increased parental involvement in schools, and improved reading achievement.

The Arts in Education Program awards two grants for activities of national significance. One award is made to the National Committee, Arts for the Handicapped, which supports the development of quality programs to integrate the arts into the general education of disabled students. This grant also supports a very special arts festival program in every State, as well as research projects, curriculum development, and teacher training.

A second award is made to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts which supports the Alliance for Arts Education whose focus is on the integration of the arts into basic education programs. This grant also provides partial support for two programs—Programs for Children and Youth, and the American College Theatre Festival—which offer opportunities for children and youth to participate in the arts as performers or as members of the audience.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program helps local schools develop their capacity to prevent and reduce alcohol and drug abuse among students. Awards are made to five regional centers that offer training and on-site technical assistance.

The Law-Related Education Program promotes efforts to educate individuals about the legal system and the principles on which it is based.

Funds will also support the national diffusion network [NDN], which is designed to capitalize on Federal investments in research, development, and demonstration projects. The program enhances communication among school districts which share information on the most effective education programs.

The Committee continues to be interested in the efforts of the Department to encourage innovative efforts targeted toward gifted and talented children, including those of Native American and native Hawaiian families. The Committee encourages the Department to provide it with information on its efforts to support such projects during this fiscal year, either under this account or any other program within the Department.

The Committee commends the Department for its continuing utilization of television in helping to carry out its science and mathematics

education mandates. The Committee intends that this use of television be continued and, where possible, expanded, and encourages the Secretary to allocate additional resources from the Secretary's discretionary accounts for this purpose, to the greatest possible extent.

The Committee is impressed with South Carolina's efforts to improve education and recognizes the comprehensive nature of the South Carolina Educational Improvement Act as a blueprint for strengthening public education nationwide. The Committee encourages the Department to commit resources to the greatest extent possible to the appropriate entity in the State to study the implementation of this act. Evaluation and dissemination of South Carolina's comprehensive Educational Improvement Act will provide a report which can be both instructive and resourceful to other States currently in the process of developing and implementing similar efforts to upgrade and improve public education.

OTHER SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes \$221,200,000 for nine categorical programs. The recommendation is \$105,200,000 more than the administration's request and \$97,500,000 more than the House allowance. The only comparable programs included in the administration's budget request is for the Training and Advisory Services Program which is authorized by title IV of the Civil Rights Act and science and mathematics education.

For the Training and Advisory Services Program, the Committee has provided \$24,000,000. This is \$8,000,000 more than the administration's request but the same as the House allowance. Under this program, grants are made to State educational agency civil rights units, and to regional desegregation assistance centers to enable them to provide technical assistance and training to school districts that are desegregating and eliminating discrimination on the basis of race, sex, and national origin.

For the Follow Through Program, the Committee has provided \$7,500,000, the full amount authorized in fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the House allowance. This program provides comprehensive educational services to improve the educational achievement levels of economically disadvantaged children in kindergarten through early elementary grades.

For territorial teacher training, the Committee has provided \$2,000,000. This is the same as the House allowance. Funds are awarded to the departments of education in American Samoa, Guam, the North Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands to provide training of elementary and secondary school teachers.

The Committee has provided the fully authorized level of \$5,000,000 for general assistance to the Virgin Islands, which is \$2,300,000 more than the House allowance. Funds are provided to the Virgin Islands to improve elementary and secondary education, and have been used primarily to renovate and construct additions to existing school buildings to accommodate an expanding school-age population. The Com-

mittee's increase reflects the increasing needs in education of this growing school-age population.

For Ellender fellowships, the Committee has included \$1,700,000, which is \$200,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 level. Funds are awarded to the Close Up Foundation of Washington, DC, which awards fellowships to low-income students and their teachers to enable them to participate in the Close Up Foundation's program. The students spend 1 week in Washington, DC, attending seminars on current events and meeting with representatives from the three branches of government.

For women's educational equity, the Committee agrees with the House in including \$6,000,000. This program promotes educational equity for women and girls at all levels of education. Competitive grants are awarded to public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, community groups, and individuals to develop innovative approaches to educational equity. One contract supports a publishing clearinghouse to disseminate materials produced by the projects.

While Congress has consistently rejected the administration's request to terminate support for this program, some questions have been raised concerning its overall effectiveness. The Committee directs, therefore, that an independent evaluation of the Women's Educational Equity Act [WEEA] Program be conducted to address such concerns as: How effectively does WEEA meet its goals of promoting educational equity for women and girls in education; how should WEEA be modified or changed to address changing needs in the area of educational equity should the program continue in the future; and how successful is WEEA in promoting its goals in comparison with other Department of Education programs with similar goals (including cost comparisons) at all educational levels.

The Committee recommendation includes \$90,000,000 for science and mathematics education, which is \$10,000,000 less than the administration's request. The House has proposed no funding for this program in fiscal year 1986. This program includes State grants and a set-aside of discretionary funds to be used by the Secretary to address programs of national significance in science and mathematics.

For State grants, \$81,090,000 is provided; 70 percent of each State's award is for elementary and secondary education programs and 30 percent is for higher education programs. Of the funds for elementary and secondary education programs, at least 70 percent is distributed to school districts to be used for in-service training and retraining of science and mathematics teachers. The State retains at least 25 percent for demonstration and exemplary teacher training programs, special projects for historically underrepresented and underserved persons, instructional materials and equipment, technical assistance to school districts, and administration and evaluation.

For higher education programs, a minimum of 75 percent of the funds is used for competitive grants to colleges and universities to train new/secondary school science and mathematics teachers, to retrain sec-

ondary school teachers from other fields to teach science and mathematics, and to provide in-service training to improve teacher skills in science, mathematics, and computer learning. The State retains at least 20 percent of the funds for cooperative programs to develop and disseminate projects designed to improve student performance in science, mathematics, and critical foreign languages.

The Committee recommendation provides \$8,910,000 for the Secretary's discretionary activities. This amount provides support for projects of national significance in mathematics and science instruction, computer learning, and instruction in critical foreign languages. This includes support for three educational television series as well as research and evaluation activities to be carried out by the National Institute of Education.

For magnet schools assistance, the Committee has provided \$75,000,000, the fully authorized amount, which is the same as the House allowance. This program supports grants to local educational agencies to establish and operate magnet schools that attract substantial numbers of students of different racial backgrounds. Funds are used for courses of academic instruction, vocational education, purchase of books, materials and equipment, and teacher salaries.

The Committee has also included \$10,000,000 to begin the Leadership in Educational Administration Development Act [LEAD]. This program was authorized in 1985 to provide startup grants to higher education institutions, State and local education agencies, or consortia of such entities to develop at least one administrative training institute per State. The program is based on research showing that the leadership abilities of school principals, superintendents, and program administrators in skills such as problem solving, management, goal setting, and motivation are critical to the quality of education at the school level, and each institute will offer educational administrators the opportunity to enhance these skills. The House provided no funds for this program nor was there a budget request.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$172,951,000
1986 appropriation request	142,951,000
House allowance	172,951,000
Committee recommendation	143,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$143,000,000 for bilingual education. The recommendation is \$49,000 more than the administration request and \$29,951,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation. The Committee recommendation is \$29,951,000 less than the House allowance.

The Federal bilingual education programs are designed to alleviate the academic problems of limited English-proficient children by improving their ability to read, write, speak, and comprehend English. Programs are designed to assist children to enter, as soon as possible, an All-English Language Educational Program.

The Committee commends the Secretary in his efforts to improve education for students with limited abilities to speak and understand English. Enhancing opportunities for children with limited English proficiency has long been a priority of this Committee, as evidenced by the appropriation of some \$1,700,000,000 over the past 17 years for bilingual education programs. Over the years the primary method supported has been transitional bilingual education, which relies heavily on instruction in all subjects in the home language.

The Committee was dismayed to learn that, despite this significant investment, the evidence does not indicate that the transitional bilingual education approach is the most effective method of teaching limited English proficient students. The statistics on Hispanics, who comprise 80 percent of such children, are particularly disturbing: Hispanic children continue to perform educationally far below the national average; almost one-half of all Hispanic high school students in this country drop out before graduating; and of those, 40 percent never reach the 10th grade.

In 1984, Congress amended title VII to allow local education agencies to use up to 4 percent of appropriated funds for alternative methods of bilingual education to teach such children. The Committee takes particular note of the fact that 25 percent of the applications from school districts sought support for alternative methods of instruction, demonstrating that there is strong desire and support by parents and educators for flexibility to try other methods of instruction that might prove more effective in helping these children. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Secretary to pursue administrative, regulatory, and legislative actions which will improve fluency in English for limited English proficient children by allowing local schools and parents the flexibility to determine which method of instruction would be most appropriate for their children.

The Committee continues to be supportive of the Department's interest in establishing a bilingual education program specifically addressing the needs of residents of American Samoa and the State of Hawaii. The Committee is aware of the recent report submitted to the Congress by the U.S. Department of Labor stressing the many pressing educational needs of American Samoans. For example, the Labor Department pointed out that the high school completion rate for Samoans in Hawaii is 21 percent lower than the statewide average.

Bilingual grants to school districts

The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for basic grants, an increase of \$4,901,000 over the House allowance and the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985, and \$4,165,000 less than the amount requested by the administration.

Federal bilingual education grants assist children of limited English proficiency to improve their ability to read, write, and speak English while they make progress in subject areas. Discretionary awards are made to local school districts to help them build their capacity to offer bilingual instruction to limited English proficient children. Demonstra-

tion projects are also funded to develop innovative methods of serving these children.

Training grants

The Committee has included \$28,300,000 for this program, a decrease of \$5,266,000 from the House allowance and the 1985 appropriation and \$4,300,000 more than the administration request.

Training grants are designed to respond to the need for trained, qualified personnel in bilingual education. Activities include grants to institutions of higher education, State and local education agencies, and private, nonprofit organizations to train bilingual education teachers, parents, and administrators. Contracts are awarded for resource centers to conduct training and to provide technical assistance services to school districts.

Support services

The Committee recommends \$11,000,000 for this program, an increase of \$400,000 above the House allowance and the 1985 appropriation and \$100,000 less than the administration request.

Activities include grants to State education agencies for data collection and improvement of educational services within the State; and contracts for evaluation assistance centers to provide technical assistance to local school districts in evaluating local projects, research and evaluation studies, and a national clearinghouse to collect and disseminate bilingual information.

The Committee recommends that the National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education continue to be maintained as the central coordinating mechanism of the bilingual education services network (collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on the education of language minority populations, including research findings pursuant to the provisions of part C(b) of the 1984 act); and be funded at the approved level of \$1,500,000 per year.

Vocational training

The Committee has included \$3,700,000 for this program, \$14,000 more than the House allowance, the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the administration request.

This program provides funds for bilingual vocational training and occupation-related English language instruction to out-of-school youths and adults of limited English proficiency. Grants and contracts are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local public agencies, higher education institutions, and private organizations to train students, provide instructor training, and develop instructional materials.

Emergency immigrant education

The Committee has not recommended funding for the Emergency Immigrant Education Program. A time extension was granted in the 1985 supplemental appropriations measure, providing school districts an additional year in which to allocate a previous appropriation of \$30,000,000.

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$695,000,000
1986 appropriation request	543,000,000
House allowance	695,000,000
Committee recommendation	632,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$632,000,000 for school assistance in federally affected areas, which is \$89,000,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is \$63,000,000 less than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

School assistance in federally affected areas, or impact aid, is a program to help compensate local school districts for the cost of educating children when enrollments and the availability of revenues from local sources have been adversely affected by the presence of Federal activities. Included in this program are: payments for "A" children; payments for "B" children; special provisions (section 2); disaster assistance; and construction.

The Committee directs the Secretary to fully fund section 3(d)(2)(B), which compensates several of the Nation's most severely impacted local educational agencies for local revenues lost due to Federal activity. Further, payments made to school districts which qualify under this section shall not be subject to any proration of either "A" or "B" category payments. For a district to be eligible for payments under this section, category "A" and "B" children must total at least 50 percent of the district's average daily attendance, and the district must have insufficient funds available.

"A" category payments

"A" children are those who reside and whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services, including children residing on Indian lands or in federally subsidized, low-rent housing.

A total of \$592,000,000 is included for "A" and "B" payments under section 3.

Of the total amount provided, \$513,000,000 is for "A" category payments, which is the same as the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 level.

Payments for "A" children in heavily impacted "super A" districts, those districts in which "A" children represent 20 percent or more of the total average daily attendance, would be 100 percent of entitlement. However, payments to these districts on behalf of children residing in federally subsidized low-rent housing would be made at up to 15 percent of entitlement. Payments for "A" children in "nonsuper A" districts other than low-rent housing "A" children, would be prorated from full entitlement to the level allowed by remaining funds.

"B" category payments

"B" children are those who reside or whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services.

Of the total amount provided for section 3, \$79,000,000 is for "B" category payments, \$51,000,000 less than the 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration requested no funding for category "B" payments.

Payments for "B" children in "super B" districts, those districts in which "B" children represent 20 percent or more of the total average daily attendance, will be 60 percent of entitlement. Payments to other "B" districts will be prorated from full entitlement to the level allowed by the remaining funds, which will be approximately 4 percent of entitlement.

Section 2—Special provisions

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for section 2 for payments to school districts, which is the same as the administration request, and \$2,000,000 less than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 level. It is estimated that payments will be made at approximately 100 percent of entitlement.

Section 2 payments are made to local school districts which have a partial loss of tax base (10 percent or more of assessed value) as a result of Federal Government acquisition of property. Payments are not tied to the presence of federally connected children in the district.

Disaster assistance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for section 7, disaster assistance, which is the same amount as the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 level.

This program provides funds to local education agencies affected by major disasters to enable them to make repairs, provide temporary facilities, replace instructional materials and equipment, and pay increased operating expenses.

Construction

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for construction. This amount is \$10,000,000 less than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 level. The administration requested no funds for construction in fiscal year 1986.

Construction activities provide direct grants for repair and construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities when enrollment and the availability of local revenues have been adversely affected by Federal activities. Grants are also provided for major repairs and to replace school facilities in areas suffering major disasters.

The Committee has been informed that over 600 children of military families stationed at Fort Polk, LA, are being educated in old World War II barracks that are considered to be dangerous and unsuitable facilities. The Committee is concerned about the conditions at this campus and for the safety of the children.

The Committee strongly urges the Secretary of Education to give priority consideration to Fort Polk Elementary School for school construction funds under Public Law 81-815, Impact Aid Program. It is the sense of the Committee that the conditions at Fort Polk warrant immediate action.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

1985 comparable appropriation	\$1,321,270,000
1986 appropriation request	1,306,100,000
House allowance	1,320,100,000
Committee recommendation	1,411,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,411,000,000 for education for the handicapped programs. This is \$104,900,000 more than the administration request, and is \$89,730,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is \$90,900,000 more than the House allowance.

In general, this additional amount over the current year appropriation is provided to offset inflation in programs in this account and increases in the number of children served. However, it is of great concern to this Committee that States and local education agencies which participate in Public Law 94-142 have yet to receive 40 percent of excess cost promised in law. The Committee's recommendation of \$1,215,550,000 in State grant funding, while an increase of \$80,405,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985, is, nonetheless, only 7½ percent of excess cost.

It is the Committee's intent to increase State grant funding to 10 percent of excess cost in fiscal year 1987.

The education for the handicapped programs provide assistance to the States in assuring that all handicapped children have available to them a free appropriate public education. This assistance is provided through State grants designed to offset a portion of the excess costs of State and local education agencies for educating handicapped children, aged 3 through 21, and through a variety of discretionary programs providing special purpose funds to meet designated Federal priorities.

State grant program

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,215,550,000 for the State Grant Program. This is \$80,405,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This State grant program supports formula grants to States for a portion of the average per pupil expenditure [APPE] in public elementary and secondary schools in the United States for handicapped children aged 3 through 21. Each State is awarded an amount equal to the number of its handicapped children aged 3 through 21 multiplied by a specified percentage of the APPE. This appropriation level directs additional funds toward school-age handicapped children to help States counter the effects of inflation and improve service delivery at the State and local levels. The fiscal year 1986 appropriation will become avail-

able for obligation on July 1, 1986, for use during the 1986-87 school year.

Preschool incentive grants

For preschool incentive grants, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,000,000. This is \$1,000,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program authorizes formula grants to encourage States to expand educational services to handicapped children aged 3 through 5 years. Since many States do not yet mandate or customarily provide educational services to children aged birth through 2, States may also use these funds to serve this younger age range.

Funds are allocated by statutory formula on the basis of the number of children aged 3 through 5 receiving special education services. Fiscal year 1986 funds will become available for obligation on July 1, 1986, for use during the 1986-87 school year.

Deaf-blind centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for deaf-blind centers. This is \$3,000,000 more than the budget request and the same as the House allowance and fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program funds centers, technical assistance awards, and model projects dealing with children who are both deaf and blind. Centers provide technical assistance to States and direct services to children, with a priority on services to children who are not the responsibility of the State to serve.

Severely handicapped projects

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the Severely Handicapped Program. This is \$700,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program awards contracts and grants to develop and disseminate model demonstration projects of the best methods of educating severely handicapped children to develop their self-reliance and reduce need for institutional care.

Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State departments of special education, colleges and universities, and other organizations, primarily for 3-year, annually renewable projects.

Early childhood education

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,000,000 for early childhood education. This is \$1,500,000 more than the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program supports grants and contracts in three areas: Demonstration projects to develop and disseminate effective models of educational services for handicapped children from birth through 8 years of age; State planning, development, and implementation grants; and research and dissemination contracts.

Secondary and transitional services

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,600,000 for secondary and transitional services. This is \$270,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program provides grants or contracts to institutions of higher education, State and local educational agencies, public agencies, and other organizations to assist in the transitional process to postsecondary education, vocational training, competitive employment, and continuing education or adult services, and to stimulate the improvement and development of programs for secondary special education. Participation of handicapped students and their parents in project development and implementation is encouraged.

Postsecondary programs

The Committee has included \$5,500,000 for postsecondary programs. This is \$200,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program is designed to improve educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped persons through grants and contracts awarded to technical, vocational, and postsecondary institutions, and other organizations. Program funds currently support two types of projects: (a) direct services grants to postsecondary and vocational technical schools for serving deaf students; and (b) demonstration projects which develop innovative models for delivery of support services or modify existing educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped students.

Innovation and development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,000,000 for innovation and development. This is \$1,000,000 more than the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program supports research and demonstration grants to develop and disseminate tested new approaches and materials for the teaching of the handicapped. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local education agencies, colleges and universities, and other education and research organizations.

The program is one of the oldest continuous sources of Federal funding for special education research. Products promote educational achievement by handicapped children and have included inventions, curriculum materials, and diagnostic/assessment instruments for a range of disabilities.

Media services and captioned films

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,500,000 for media services and captioned films. This is \$1,000,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program funds grants and contracts for captioning and recording, educational media and materials centers and services, and technol-

ogy development projects. Other activities funded include the National Theater for the Deaf, and Recordings for the Blind, Inc. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local education agencies, colleges, and universities and other organizations. Contracts are typically made for 1 year while grants are made for up to 3 years.

The Committee was impressed with testimony about the successful use of captioning of TV programs for the deaf, and believes that this captioning should be encouraged. Therefore, the Committee directs that funding for captioning be increased to \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1986.

The Committee is aware of the urgent need to replenish the supply of decoders to receive the captioned programs. Last year the Committee included \$1,500,000 for new lower-cost decoder development that would produce 50,000 new decoders. The Department has only recently responded to the Committee's mandate. As a result, there has been a substantial delay in providing the new decoders. Since this need will continue, the Committee wants to assure that another 50,000 decoders will be available next year, and, therefore, directs the Secretary to provide \$1,000,000 for this purpose. In addition, the Committee directs the Secretary to provide \$500,000 for developing new, less expensive decoder components.

The Committee also directs the Secretary to utilize \$200,000 to establish and support a program for public awareness of captioned programs, and for consumer advice and repair service for decoders.

Regional resource centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,300,000 for regional resource centers. This is \$300,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program includes support for contracts to six regional centers and one national coordinating center for the development of State and local expertise in educational testing, diagnosis, program design, and referral for the handicapped. Funds will be awarded on a continuation basis for 1986 to State and local education agencies, colleges and universities, and combinations thereof to serve as resource centers. Center activities include testing and diagnosis, training for State departments of education, direct referral services for children and development of individualized education programs for each handicapped student.

Recruitment and information

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,110,000 for recruitment and information. This is \$85,000 more than the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program supports contracts to provide information on educational resources for handicapped children and employment opportunities in the field of special education. Funds will be awarded on a continuation basis to operate two clearinghouses: one to disseminate information to parents and others regarding special education (including postsecondary education), and encourage individuals to pursue careers in special education; and the other to provide information only on postsecondary education.

Special education personnel development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$64,000,000 for special education personnel development. This is \$14,000,000 more than the budget request and \$3,000,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program supports grants and contracts to prepare educational personnel to work competently with handicapped children. Funds are awarded to colleges and universities, State departments of education, and other organizations to assist in meeting the need for an adequate supply of educational personnel competent to deal with the special education needs of the handicapped. In addition, 10 percent of funds appropriated are required to be used for parent and volunteer training.

Special studies

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,440,000 for special studies. This is \$1,440,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance and \$270,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

This program authorizes competitive contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to assess progress in the implementation of the Education of the Handicapped Act, the impact and effectiveness of State and local efforts to provide special education, and to provide Congress and others with information.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

1985 comparable appropriation	\$1,234,015,000
1986 appropriation request	1,216,400,000
House allowance	1,233,900,000
Committee recommendation	1,362,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,362,000,000 for rehabilitation services and handicapped research. This is \$145,600,000 more than the administration request and \$127,985,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation. The Committee recommendation is \$128,100,000 over the House allowance.

Programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 support a variety of activities specifically targeted to bringing handicapped persons into the mainstream of society by helping them to maximize their potential for employment and independent living. These programs are specifically designed to reduce human dependency, increase self-reliance, and fully utilize the productive capabilities of handicapped persons.

Basic State grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,190,000,000 for basic State grants. This is \$90,000,000 more than the budget request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

Basic State grant funds assist States in providing a wide range of services designed to help physically and mentally disabled persons prepare for and engage in gainful employment. The formula program provides an 80 percent Federal match to State vocational rehabilitation

agencies for the provision and administration of these programs. A statutory requirement gives priority in the provision of services to severely handicapped individuals.

Service projects

The Committee has included \$750,000 for the South Carolina Comprehensive Medical Rehabilitation Center. These funds will enable South Carolina to complete its comprehensive vocational rehabilitation complex for severely disabled individuals. This complex will be the model by which cost effective services can be delivered utilizing a comprehensive rehabilitative approach in assisting the severely disabled person into employment.

The Committee has provided \$5,000,000 for the Oregon Hearing Institute to develop a center of national significance to conduct research on the multiple aspects of hearing impairment including age-related hearing loss, tinnitus, the ototoxic action of therapeutic drugs, noise-induced damage to hearing, and other disorders. This center will fill the gap in problem-oriented research in hearing relating to treatment and rehabilitation rather than focusing solely on prevention of hearing loss.

Consistent with the authorizing statute, the center will conduct research and provide direct services such as in the promising new development of hearing implants. Attention will be given to problems of profoundly deaf and problems associated with everyday, and as yet unsolved, hearing loss experienced by more than 13 million of our citizens. The Committee intends that the funds provided will cover the full cost of research activities, construction, and renovation associated with such activities and will remain available until expended.

Projects with industry.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,200,000 for projects with industry. This is \$2,200,000 more than the administration request and \$800,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

Projects with industry provide handicapped persons with training and experience in realistic work settings to prepare them for employment in the competitive market.

The Committee has included bill language to affirm the provisions of Public Law 98-221 ensuring that Projects With Industry grantees receive funding at least through September 30, 1986. Reauthorization of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in 1986 will require a judgment as to whether such grantees should continue to receive funding thereafter based on an evaluation of such grantees, which is also required under Public Law 98-221.

Severely disabled.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,300,000 for special demonstration projects for the severely disabled. This is \$335,000 less than the administration request and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

Special demonstration programs serve severely disabled persons and develop innovative techniques and comprehensive service programs to help severely handicapped persons achieve satisfactory vocational adjustments or attain greater independent functioning.

Migrants/Indians.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,400,000 for the Migrants/Indians Program. This is \$735,000 more than the administration request and \$30,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

Migratory worker projects provide a 90-percent Federal match for rehabilitation services to handicapped migrant and seasonal farmworkers and for services to members of their families who reside with them when such services contribute to rehabilitating the handicapped migrant.

The Indian Service Grant Program provides funds for vocational rehabilitation services and helps Indian tribes develop the capacity to provide services to handicapped American Indians living on Federal and State reservations. It is anticipated that \$1,400,000 will be made available for this program for fiscal year 1986.

The Committee directs the Secretary to review progress being made on existing grants now being funded under the Indian program, to conduct an evaluation of these programs, and to report his findings to the Committee no later than February 1, 1986.

Helen Keller National Center

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,300,000 for the Helen Keller National Center. This is \$100,000 more than the administration request, the House allowance, and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

The Helen Keller National Center provides comprehensive, specialized services for deaf-blind persons; trains personnel to work with deaf-blind persons; and conducts relevant research, including development of communicative devices.

Client assistance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,700,000 for the Client Assistance Program. This is \$400,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, the House allowance, and the administration request for this program. The recommendation funds this program at the full 1986 authorization level.

The Client Assistance Program provides formula grants to the States for programs to advise clients and client-applicants of services available under the act and to assure that clients' rights to services are fully protected.

Special recreation programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,200,000 for special recreation programs. This is \$100,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for recreation projects in 1986.

Recreation projects initiate recreation programs, which may include sports, music, dancing, handicrafts, art, and homemaking, to aid in the mobility and socialization of handicapped individuals.

Independent living

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$39,000,000 for independent living services. Of this amount, the Committee has included \$23,000,000 for independent living centers (part B). This is \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the administration request.

This program is designed to meet the independent living needs of severely handicapped individuals. It provides for a Grants Program under which the Commissioner may make grants to the State vocational rehabilitation agency for the establishment and operation of independent living centers, offering services such as: referral regarding attendant care and provision of attendant care; training in independent living skills; referral and assistance in housing and transportation; and peer counseling. No State match is required.

The Committee has included bill language to affirm the provisions of Public Law 98-221 ensuring that Independent Living Centers receive funding at least through September 30, 1986. Reauthorization of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in 1986 will require a judgment as to whether Independent Living Center grantees should continue to receive funding thereafter based on an evaluation of such grantees, which evaluation is also required in Public Law 98-221.

Independent living centers have demonstrated that they are cost-effective alternatives to institutional care for the severely handicapped and that persons with the most severe disabilities can improve their capacity to function in the employment market or in preparation for employment. The Committee believes that continued implementation of statewide delivery systems is critical to assuring that the benefits of independent living services will be available to more than just a small percentage of severely handicapped persons, and, therefore, includes \$11,000,000 to fund the second year of development of statewide independent living programs under part A of title VII.

The Committee recognizes the amount appropriated is not sufficient to fund the minimum allotments called for in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. The Committee directs the Rehabilitation Services Administration to reduce proportionately the minimum allotments and to assist the State VR agencies to use funds appropriated under part A to establish a sound basis for continued funding of this activity.

The Committee has included \$5,000,000 to initiate programs under part C, independent living services for older blind individuals, although it understands that, currently, some 15 centers are funded with agencies for the blind and that, at those specifically for the blind, over 2,500 elderly blind are now being served under part B. This total does not include those elderly blind who are being served at centers other than those specifically for the elderly blind. The funds recommended by the Committee for part C will provide demonstrations of a comprehensive range of services—education, rehabilitation, and social services—to elderly blind individuals to enable them to maintain independent living status. Diseases such as glaucoma, diabetes, and cataracts cause severe

vision impairment and blindness among the growing population of older Americans each year. Services such as those authorized by part C can make the difference in an elderly person's ability to modify his environment to accommodate his visual limitations and to live independently.

The Committee expects that such demonstration projects will be sufficiently substantial in size and scope as to serve as models for subsequent integration with centers for independent living projects under part B, and with the Comprehensive Formula Grant Program of part A.

Training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,000,000 for training. This is \$12,000,000 more than the administration request and \$5,000,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

Rehabilitation training grants are intended to increase both the number and the qualifications of professional staff in the field of vocational rehabilitation.

The Committee recommends that the Rehabilitation Services Administration assess the skills required to meet the vocational rehabilitation needs of persons who incur traumatic brain injury and make funding for such skills training available in fiscal year 1986.

While the Committee has yet to receive the manpower and skills needs assessment report from the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration as required by Public Law 98-221, the Committee strongly believes that an area for which these training funds are greatly needed is prosthetic and orthotic education. The Committee, therefore, directs the Commissioner to maintain funding for prosthetic and orthotic education at a level of not less than \$1,500,000.

Supported Work Program

The Committee has included \$9,000,000 for projects which develop or expand transition from school to employment programs within States, including the establishment of supported employment programs for severely disabled individuals. The Committee directs the Secretary to ensure that projects funded under this program be distributed geographically throughout the United States in an equitable manner.

National Institute for Handicapped Research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$44,000,000 for the National Institute for Handicapped Research. This is \$5,000,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1985 appropriations. The Committee recommendation is \$3,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The recommendation will provide for funding at the full 1986 authorization level. The Committee intends the increase in funds to be used to expand support for all existing research centers, and expects that each center will, at a minimum, receive an increase to account for inflation. Last year the Committee encouraged increased funding for these centers, but very few have received such increases. The increase is also

intended to fund additional field-initiated research grants so that the number of such new grants is at about the same level as when the program began in fiscal year 1984. The Committee expects that there will be a fair balance of medical, vocational, and social or behavioral grants based on the numbers of applications approved by peer review for funding. The Committee also encourages NIHR to develop research jointly with NIH in medical research project areas such as pediatric rehabilitation and geriatric rehabilitation and to support research training.

The Committee is concerned that the NIHR has not given sufficient priority to developing research and training programs targeted toward the victims of mild and moderate head injuries and, in particular, toward children who suffer these injuries. The Committee has been informed that 27 percent of children who receive even mild or moderate head injuries require 1 year or more of special education after their injury. The Committee further understands that over 1 million, and possibly as many as 9 million, head injuries occur each year. The Institute of Medicine recently reported that injuries are the largest cause of death and disability among children and young adults in the Nation. Accordingly, the Committee directs NIHR to aggressively seek proposals which address this area this fiscal year.

According to a recent report of the Institute of Medicine, mental disorders afflict 30 to 45 million Americans at a cost of \$20,000,000,000 annually in direct health care expenditures and \$186,000,000,000 when lost productivity and related social costs are included.

In light of these enormous societal and human costs, the Committee remains supportive of NIHR's rehabilitation research and training centers program for psychiatric disability, which is supported jointly with the National Institute of Mental Health.

The Committee supports the efforts of the NIHR to meet the needs for psychiatric rehabilitation through its centers program, and encourages NIHR to expand this program, to the extent possible, within the funds provided. These efforts are important in helping to meet the needs of practitioners and service agencies to obtain the benefits of recent research documenting the efficacy of social skills training, behavioral family management, and job finding skills training.

The Committee expects NIHR to continue to work with NIMH in this regard.

The Committee believes that international exchanges of information on programs serving persons with disabilities are important and valuable to disabled citizens of this country. Accordingly, the Committee directs NIHR to maintain its present level of support for international exchange, including support now being provided to Rehabilitation International and Rehabilitation International USA. The Committee further directs NIHR to evaluate the effectiveness and to rank the worth of all international exchange programs which it funds in whole or in part and report on such evaluation to this Committee when it appears to discuss its fiscal year 1987 budget request.

Evaluations

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for evaluations and studies. This is \$1,400,000 more than the administration request and the House allowance and the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

Funds are provided under this program for studies to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$933,277,000
1986 appropriation request	831,314,000
House allowance	933,277,000
Committee recommendation	946,314,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$946,314,000 for vocational and adult education. This amount is an increase of \$115,000,000 over the administration request and \$13,037,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

Vocational and adult education funds help to promote the development of a skilled and literate work force through expansion and improvement of vocational and adult education programs.

Basic grants

The Committee has included \$782,203,000 for basic grants, \$300,000 less than the House allowance and the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985, and \$66,067,000 more than the administration request. The Committee does not concur with the administration request to shift \$31,633,000 in funds previously earmarked for the consumer and homemaking program into the basic grant program.

At the Federal level, the Department of Education reserves 1.25 percent of the basic grant appropriation for grants to Indian tribes and 0.25 percent for a new program of grants for Hawaiian natives.

At the State level, the purpose of the basic State grant program is to assist the States and outlying areas in expanding and improving their programs of vocational education and in providing equal opportunity in vocational education to historically underserved populations.

Each State and outlying area may reserve up to 7 percent of its basic grant allocation for State administration. This is a significant change from the previous law which contained no limitation on the use of funds for State administration. These funds may be used to satisfy the requirement that each State and the District of Columbia devote at least \$60,000 of its basic grant funds to support the activities of a full-time sex equity coordinator.

Of the amount remaining, a total of 57 percent is to be expended under part A to provide vocational education opportunities to special needs populations as follows: 10 percent for the handicapped, 22 percent for the disadvantaged, 12 percent for adult training and retraining, 8.5 percent for single parents and homemakers, 3.5 percent for individuals participating in programs to eliminate sex bias and stereotyping, and 1 percent for criminal offenders in correctional institutions.

The remaining 43 percent is to be allocated for part B activities supporting vocational education program improvement, innovation, and expansion. Part B funds may be used for any of 24 specified purposes, including high technology programs, acquisition of equipment, renovation of facilities, and support of vocational education student organizations. Each State must expend for career guidance and counseling at least the amount it expended in fiscal year 1984, and some part B money must be used for inservice and preservice teacher training. In another significant shift from previous legislation, except for certain activities specified by regulations, States may not use part B funds merely to maintain existing programs.

State councils

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,300,000 for State councils on vocational education. This amount is \$300,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1985, the House allowance, and the administration request.

Funding for the State councils will support their activities in working with the State board on vocational education to develop State plans, and advise the State board on policies the State should pursue to strengthen vocational education and further the involvement of the private sector in vocational education.

The recommended funding level will ensure that no State council falls below the minimum allocation of \$125,000 specified in the Perkins Act.

National research and data programs

The Committee has included \$10,000,000 for national programs under title IV of the act. The Committee directs that \$3,500,000 be set aside for support of the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee [NOICC] as provided by the Perkins Act. NOICC and its affiliated State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees assist students, educators, and occupational planners in determining future labor market conditions by improving and disseminating job information. NOICC has been jointly funded by the Departments of Education and Labor since 1978.

Community-based organizations

The Committee has recommended \$15,000,000 for the Community-Based Organizations Program. Authorization for vocational education support programs carried out by community-based organizations was included for the first time in the Perkins Act. The Committee recommendation would enable the startup of cooperative community-based organizations' activities, designed to give severely economically and educationally disadvantaged youth greater access to the vocational education system and to greater employment opportunities.

Adult education

The Committee has included \$100,000,000 for this program, the same as the administration request, and \$1,963,000 less than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

The adult education funds support programs that assist educationally disadvantaged adults in developing basic skills, including literacy, and in achieving certification of high school equivalency. Funds are allocated to States and outlying areas based, in part, on the number of persons age 16 and over in a State who do not have a high school diploma and who are not required to be in school. Federal funds may support up to 90 percent of each State's program and up to 100 percent of the programs in the outlying areas.

Under the 1984 amendments to the act, States are now permitted to serve individuals below age 16 who are above the State age of compulsory school attendance. At least 10 percent of each State's allotment must be used for special demonstration projects and teacher training. Up to 20 percent may be used for high school equivalency programs and up to 20 percent for programs for the institutionalized.

The Committee is concerned that some States are refusing to contract Adult Education Act, section 306 programs with Indian tribes and organizations, based on the incorrect determination that tribes and organizations are not eligible for these grants. There is nothing in the Adult Education Act that prohibits Indian tribes and organizations from participating in this program. Furthermore, Indians often progress better in programs run by Indians, due to the cultural and language differences. Therefore, the Committee encourages States to work with Indian tribes and organizations seeking section 306 grants, and to award grants to those eligible Indian tribes and organizations.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$4,910,482,000
1986 appropriation request	3,569,000,000
House allowance	4,910,482,000
Committee recommendation	4,837,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,837,000,000 for student financial assistance. This is \$1,268,000,000 more than the administration request which was based on a legislative reform package not enacted by Congress, and \$73,482,000 less than the House allowance.

Federal support for student financial assistance continues to play a major role in promoting access to postsecondary education by reducing financial barriers which might otherwise prevent a student from attending or completing postsecondary education. Student financial assistance, including guaranteed student loans, has contributed to increased total enrollments in postsecondary institutions as well as increased representation of women and minorities by aiding individuals and families whose resources are insufficient to meet fully the cost of attending post-high school education institutions.

The programs currently within the "Student financial assistance" ac-

count are: Pell grants, supplemental educational opportunity grants [SEOG], work-study, direct loans, and State student incentive grants [SSIG].

Pell grants

The Committee recommends \$3,538,000,000 for Pell grants which is \$847,000,000 more than the President's budget request and \$74,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 and House level. This reflects the most recent economic and programmatic assumptions and would provide assistance to students at an average award of \$1,250.

Pell grants provide financial assistance to aid financially needy undergraduate students with educational costs. These grants provide the base upon which other financial assistance is built. Maximum grants cannot exceed \$2,100 per student or 60 percent of the cost of attendance. This is the same maximum level adopted for the previous academic year.

Supplemental educational opportunity grants

The Committee would provide \$412,500,000 for supplemental educational opportunity grants which is the same level as fiscal year 1985. The budget request did not directly include funds for this program but would have allowed institutions at their discretion to transfer up to 50 percent of their work-study allocation for use as supplementary grants. The House also allowed \$412,500,000.

Funds are made available to postsecondary institutions to provide institutionally administered need-based aid to undergraduate students. The aid provided is supplementary to Pell grants. These supplementary grants are administered by institutional aid officers who have flexibility in determining student awards. The maximum grant level will remain at \$2,000.

Work-study

For work-study, the Committee would provide \$592,500,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 level. The President's budget request was \$850,000,000 and proposed to authorize an increase in the transfer authority from work-study to the Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grant Program. The current law provides institutional authority to transfer up to 10 percent between work-study and the Supplemental Grant Program. The President's proposal would have increased the authority to 50 percent. The House allowance also is \$592,500,000.

The Work-Study Program assists students, through part-time employment, to meet the costs of postsecondary education. Grants are awarded to qualifying institutions which select eligible students to participate. Needy undergraduate and graduate students may participate.

Direct loans

The Committee recommends \$218,000,000 for direct loans—\$190,000,000 for Federal capital contributions and \$28,000,000 for teacher cancellations. The budget requested \$28,000,000—all of which would be used for teacher cancellations. The House allowed \$189,482,000 for Federal capital contributions and \$28,000,000 for teacher cancellations.

The program provides long-term, low-interest loans to financially needy students to enable them to finance the costs of postsecondary education. Loans are made from an institution's revolving loan fund made up of a Federal capital contribution, which is matched by an institutional contribution, student payments on prior loans and Federal cancellation payments. Funds from the teacher cancellation appropriation reimburse institutional revolving funds for loans canceled under statutory provisions.

State student incentive grants

For the State Student Incentive Grant Program, the Committee would provide \$76,000,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 level. The budget request did not include funds for this program. The House allowed \$76,000,000.

States are encouraged to develop and expand need-based grant programs to postsecondary students through the availability of Federal grant funds. States must equally match these Federal funds with State funds and use them to support grants to financially needy students. Grants range up to \$2,000 per academic year.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$3,798,323,000
1986 appropriation request	2,714,482,000
House allowance	2,714,482,000
Committee recommendation	3,300,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,300,000,000 for guaranteed student loans [GSL's]. This level is based on the Congressional Budget Office's estimate for maintaining current services for this entitlement program. The administration's request of \$2,714,482,000 is based on several legislative changes to achieve savings which were not adopted by the Congress. The Senate Committee's recommendation is \$585,518,000 more than the administration request and House allowance.

The GSL Program is designed to promote the availability of low-interest loans from banks and other lenders to students and their parents to help meet the costs of postsecondary education. This is accomplished through the provision of Federal insurance, reinsurance, and interest subsidies.

Federal costs associated with direct insurance include payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, collection and administrative expenses.

However, in general, the program is administered through State and private nonprofit guarantee agencies which serve as intermediate loan insurers, defaulted loan collectors, and providers of various services to lenders. Federal loan advances, reinsurance payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, and administrative allowances are provided to the guarantee agencies to support their insurance of student and parent loans.

The Federal Government also pays an interest benefit subsidy, equal to the borrower's interest rate, to lenders on behalf of regular GSL student borrowers while they are in school and during certain grace and deferment periods. To be eligible for this subsidy, students with adjusted gross family incomes above \$30,000 must demonstrate need. A Federal special allowance is also paid to participating lenders which assures them a total yield equal to the most recent quarterly average 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.5 percent. Regular GSL student borrowers are currently charged a 5-percent origination fee which helps offset these Federal subsidy costs.

HIGHER EDUCATION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$474,083,000
1986 appropriation request	247,078,000
House allowance	450,238,000
Committee recommendation	438,308,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$438,308,000 for the "Higher education" account. This \$191,230,000 more than the administration request and \$11,930,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation is \$35,775,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

This account is comprised of programs designed to provide postsecondary assistance to individuals and institutions of higher education in various priority areas and to continue the Nation's commitment to historically black colleges and universities.

The Committee has received testimony that native Hawaiians are significantly underrepresented in institutions of higher learning. For example, native Hawaiians account for only 6.8 percent of those enrolled in postsecondary educational programs, although they represent nearly 20 percent of the State's population. Given the native American status of these peoples and following up on the Department's recent report to the Congress, the Committee urges the Department to explore how it can be of assistance to native Hawaiians in increasing their enrollment in institutions of higher learning.

Aid for developing institutions

The Committee recommends \$141,208,000, which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the administration request. The recommendation is the same as the House allowance.

These programs provide discretionary grants to institutions of higher education which have limited financial resources and which serve significant percentages of low-income students. The grants are used by institutions to strengthen academic programs, to improve administration and fiscal operations, and to provide student services. There are four programs under this activity: strengthening institutions, aid to institutions with special needs, challenge grants, and endowment grants. Most of the Nation's historically black colleges are eligible to participate in this program. The Committee does not accept the administration's proposal to consolidate the strengthening institutions and institutions with special needs programs.

For the past several years the Committee has included language urging the Department to give special attention to the unique and very pressing problems of native Americans (including native American Pacific islanders) under the authority of the Developing Institutions Program. The Committee was pleased to learn of the Department's efforts last year to be especially responsive to these pressing problems and urges the Department to continue to make these peoples a high priority.

Minority Institutions Science Improvement Program [MISIP]

The Committee has deferred funding for the Minority Science Improvement Program, which is the same as the House action, since the authorization for this program has expired. It will consider additional funding for the program upon enactment of a reauthorization.

International educational and foreign language studies

The Committee recommends \$32,050,000 for the domestic and overseas components of this program. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for these activities. The Committee recommends \$26,500,000 for the domestic programs and \$5,500,000 for the overseas programs.

Under these programs, grants are provided to strengthen the capability of American education in foreign languages, area studies, and issues of transnational concern. The programs enable students, teachers, and scholars to develop knowledge and skills in modern foreign languages and area studies and to conduct research overseas.

The Committee urges the Department of Education to work with education officials in Japan to encourage joint sponsorship of appropriate projects. Projects relating to high technology should be given special consideration.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education

The Committee recommends \$12,710,000 for the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education. This is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for this activity.

The fund is designed to improve the effectiveness of postsecondary education through the support of innovative projects and to stimulate other improvements in education beyond high school. Locally developed proposals are funded which have the potential for addressing problems and offering improvement in postsecondary education.

Established in 1972, the fund has supported over 1,400 projects totaling over \$138,000,000, located in all States and most of the territories. The Committee does not accept the administration's proposal to eliminate funding for this program. Because of its proven success, the Committee believes continued funding of the program is justified.

The Committee is concerned about recent actions by officials of the Department of Education which would compromise the independence and autonomy of the fund for the improvement of postsecondary educa-

tion as its board of directors attempts to set up research priorities. The Secretary is directed to respect the autonomy of the fund, particularly as it concerns the establishment of research priorities. Additionally, the Committee is concerned about the staffing pattern at the fund, in particular the continuing reduction in the number of staff to handle proposals. The Secretary is to report to the Committee on the staffing pattern at FIPSE by December 1, 1985.

Cooperative education

The Committee recommends \$14,400,000 for the Cooperative Education Program, which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for this program.

Cooperative education provides discretionary grants to postsecondary institutions to develop programs, in conjunction with public and private employers, which enable students to obtain paid work experiences in fields related to their career pursuits and academic objectives. Students may work concurrently or alternately with their educational program. Discretionary grants are awarded for demonstration, training, research, and administration.

Special programs for the disadvantaged [TRIO]

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$174,940,000 for the special programs for the disadvantaged, popularly known as TRIO. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and \$92,570,000 more than the administration request. This is \$1,430,000 less than the House allowance of \$176,370,000.

The budget request proposes to eliminate funding for the talent search, educational opportunity centers, and staff training programs while continuing funding for special services and Upward Bound. The Committee would maintain each of these programs. The administration's proposal would also institute a cost-sharing provision for new grantees under the Upward Bound and special services programs. The Committee's recommendation would maintain the current full Federal share of program costs.

These programs support discretionary grants to institutions of higher education and public and private agencies and organizations for programs to help disadvantaged students with potential to complete high school and to enter or complete a postsecondary educational program.

The TRIO programs include: Upward Bound, which offers to high school students academic services to generate the skills and motivation needed to continue their education; special services for the disadvantaged, which provides to disadvantaged college students remedial instruction and counseling to successfully complete their education; talent search, which counsels students to finish high school and enter college; and educational opportunity centers, which provide to adults in low-income areas information and counseling on available financial and academic assistance. The Staff Training Program supports training activities for TRIO project staff.

Veterans' Cost-of-Instruction Program

The Committee recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Veterans Cost-of-Instruction Program, the same level as the House and fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for this activity.

This program provides formula grants to postsecondary institutions for projects designed to assist Vietnam-era veterans to enroll in and graduate from college. Funds are awarded based on the number of enrolled veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation or GI bill educational assistance. Funds support offices of veterans' affairs which provide outreach, recruitment, counseling, and tutorial services.

Interest subsidy grants

The Committee recommends \$23,500,000 for construction interest subsidy grants, which is the same as the administration's budget request, \$4,725,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1985 appropriation, and the same as the House allowance.

This mandatory appropriation is required to meet the Federal commitment to pay interest subsidies on 625 prior-year loans for the construction of postsecondary academic facilities. Funding will gradually decrease as the loans subject to interest subsidies are retired.

Graduate and professional opportunity fellowships

The Committee recommends \$11,750,000 for this program, which is the same as the comparable fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration proposed eliminating this program.

The program is designed to increase graduate and professional study opportunities for minorities and women in academic fields in which they have been traditionally underrepresented. Approximately 50 percent of the fellowships are awarded to students in engineering and physical and life-sciences. The Committee believes that this program is crucial to increasing educational opportunities for women and minorities.

Public service fellowships

The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 for public service fellowships, which is the same amount provided in the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration proposed no funding for this program.

Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education to support fellowships in order to increase the number of graduate students trained for leadership and management positions in public service.

National graduate fellowships

The Committee has recommended \$3,000,000 for the National Graduate Fellows Program, which is \$500,000 more than comparable fiscal year 1985 appropriation and \$500,000 more than the House allowance. The administration proposed eliminating this program.

This program would provide up to 70 fellowships in the arts, human-

ities, and social sciences. The fellowships are to be awarded in national competitions to students of superior ability selected on the basis of demonstrated achievement and exceptional promise. In order to assure students that a stable level of funding will be available to finance their graduate study, the administration has indicated that awards will be made for a 36-month period.

Legal training for the disadvantaged

The Committee has recommended \$1,500,000 for legal training for the disadvantaged, which is the same amount as the comparable fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. The administration proposed eliminating this program.

This program supports law school scholarships and prelaw training for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to help them enter and complete law school. Funds are awarded by noncompetitive grant to the Council on Legal Educational Opportunity [CLEO], which administers the program, with additional funds from private sources. Participants undergo an intensive prelaw training session during the summer prior to entering law school to enable them to perform as well as other law students. After completing this training, participants receive a fellowship stipend for each of their 3 years of law school, with participating institutions waiving the tuition and fees that would normally be charged.

Law school clinical experience

The Committee has recommended \$1,500,000 for the Law School Clinical Experience Program, which is the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation and the House allowance. The administration proposed eliminating this program.

This program supports grants to accredited law schools for expanding or establishing clinical experience programs for law students. Funds are used for planning, preparation of teaching materials, administration, training of faculty, and payments to faculty, attorneys, and others supervising the programs.

Assistance to Guam

For assistance to Guam, the Committee recommends \$500,000, the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

Assistance to Guam is authorized to provide partial reimbursement to the University of Guam for costs incurred in providing postsecondary education services to students from other Pacific and U.S. territories.

Robert A. Taft Institute of Government

For the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government in New York, the Committee recommends \$750,000, the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House amount. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

Upon receipt of a request from the institute, a dollar-for-dollar matching grant is provided to the institute. Funds are used to assist in developing education programs to train elementary and secondary teachers in the principles of democracy and the governmental and political processes of the United States.

Federal Merit Scholarship Program

The Committee has included \$5,000,000 for the newly authorized Federal Merit Scholarship Program. The funding provided for the Federal Merit Scholarship Program will support scholarships in the amount of \$1,500 to each of the top seven students in each of the Nation's 435 congressional districts, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for a total of 3,059 scholarships. The remainder of the funding provided is for State administration of the program. The Department of Education is directed to develop regulations to implement this program no later than March 1, 1986.

Carl D. Perkins scholarships

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the Carl D. Perkins Scholarship Program.

It is the purpose of the Carl D. Perkins Scholarship Program to make available, through grants to the States, scholarships to individuals who are outstanding high school graduates and who demonstrate an interest in teaching, in order to enable and encourage those individuals to pursue teaching careers at the elementary and secondary level. Within the 10-year period after completing the postsecondary education for which the Carl D. Perkins scholarship was awarded, the recipient shall teach for a period of not less than 2 years for each year assistance was received, in an elementary or secondary school in any State.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$14,094,000
1986 appropriation request	17,996,000
House allowance	17,996,000
Committee recommendation	17,996,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,996,000 for higher education facilities loans and insurance. This is the same as both the administration request and the House allowance. The recommendation is \$3,902,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$14,094,000.

Under this program, direct, long-term, low-interest loans were made to higher education institutions to construct and renovate academic facilities and to acquire special research equipment. Loans have also been used for energy conservation rehabilitation projects and for the removal of architectural barriers to facilitate access to the handicapped. In fiscal year 1986, the outstanding loan volume in this program is expected to be about \$360,150,000.

Since the interest yield on these loans (at approximately 3 percent) is considerably less than the interest the Department pays to the Treasury on the underlying loan capital, annual appropriations are needed to cover the shortfall. The interest to be paid to the Treasury for 1985 and 1986 is estimated to be at a rate of 12.5 percent.

The annual appropriation of \$17,996,000 will be used to pay for operating costs of the program, including interest expenses on Treasury-provided loan capital, and also to make principal transfers and interest pay-

ments to the Government National Mortgage Association [GNMA] on outstanding participation certificates. Some program operating costs will be financed from loan repayments and other income, and participation sales insufficiencies will be financed from GNMA investment income.

COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

The Committee disapproves the President's request that no new college housing loans be made in fiscal year 1986, and is instead recommending that \$40,000,000 in loan authority be provided.

This account supports loans for the construction, renovation, and acquisition of college housing and related facilities, and also supports energy conservation rehabilitation of existing facilities. The loans are made directly to institutions of higher education at a 3-percent interest rate and for terms of not more than 30 years.

Loan repayments and other program income will be used both for new loans and to pay for mandatory operating costs associated with prior-year loans—including interest expenses on Treasury borrowings, interest expenses (including interest insufficiencies) on Government National Mortgage Association [GNMA] participation certificates and certain facilities management expenses. Any additional resources then available will be used to repay outstanding Treasury borrowings.

In fiscal year 1986, the outstanding loan volume in this program is expected to be about \$2,314,057,000.

The Committee agreed to continue for 1 more year the loan discounting authority provided in fiscal years 1984 and 1985. The Committee understands that the Department has been able to collect more than \$282,000,000 in outstanding loan payments as a result of this provision and is seeking a statutory change to make it a permanent feature of the program. The Committee concurs with this for 1 additional year only but expects the Department to pursue its proposed modification through the appropriate authorizing committees at the earliest possible date.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$59,978,000
1986 appropriation request	59,978,000
House allowance	59,978,000
Committee recommendation	59,978,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$59,978,000 for educational research and statistics. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation, the administration request, and the House allowance.

National Institute of Education

The Committee recommends \$51,231,000 for the National Institute of Education [NIE], the same as the budget request and the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The Institute was established in 1972 to conduct research on problems faced by our educational system, and to disseminate its research findings with the goal of improving the quality of

education. To address its goals of improving American education, NIE awards current-funded contracts and grants to support a variety of activities.

A significant portion of NIE's budget funds the 9 regional educational laboratories and 12 national research centers. A national competition for 8 of the regional educational laboratories and 11 of the national research centers was held during 1985. Each lab and center award is for a period of 5 years. Laboratories are responsible for determining the educational research and development needs in a specified region of the country, and assist with meeting those needs through applied research, development, dissemination, and technical assistance. Research centers are responsible for conducting research in areas or topics of national concern and disseminating their findings and products on a national level.

In addition to the labs and centers, NIE also supports the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a continuing survey of the knowledge, skills, and understanding in the area of academic progress of students at various grade levels. Also funded are the Educational Resources Information Center [ERIC] system and other long-term awards and projects.

The Committee provides the National Institute of Education with \$51,231,000 of which \$3,000,000 shall be used to continue a program that provides competitive grants to education schools, colleges, or departments to undertake institutional renewal. Grantees should work with NIE regional research laboratories and/or research centers and should attempt to involve teacher educators throughout the country. The grant recipient will provide teacher educators with advances in knowledge and skills to improve their programs for training elementary and secondary school teachers and administrators. The possibility of field-initiated grants should be considered.

The Committee recognizes that since 1972 the National Institute of Education has provided regional laboratories a management fee as part of their contracts. This management fee, an established fixture within Federal procurement regulations, provides the resources for nonprofit institutions to operate on a sound fiscal footing. When negotiating 1986 awards with the winners of the recent laboratory competition, the Committee directs the Department to continue providing these institutions with standard, fee-bearing contracts.

The Committee remains concerned that the Department provide sufficient programmatic support for the efforts of the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory to develop a comprehensive approach for the Pacific-basin region. The Committee has been pleased with the Department's responsiveness to date to ensure that these unique educational needs will be addressed, and it is the Committee's expectation that, within a reasonable period of time, an independent laboratory will evolve for the Pacific basin region.

National Center for Education Statistics

The Committee recommends \$8,747,000 for the National Center for Education Statistics [NCES], the same as the budget request, the 1985 appropriation, and House allowance. This amount will allow NCES to continue its basic statistics program and respond to congressional directives for special surveys and studies.

NCES collects, analyzes, and disseminates statistical information on education in the United States, including preparation of reports on school enrollments, education revenues and expenditures, and teacher supply and demand.

LIBRARIES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$125,000,000
1986 appropriation request	
House allowance	123,680,000
Committee recommendation	130,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$130,000,000 for libraries in fiscal year 1986, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the fiscal year 1985 level and \$6,320,000 more than the House allowance of \$123,680,000. The administration requested no funding for library programs for the fifth consecutive year.

Federal library funds are used to assist the States to improve and extend library services. The Federal appropriation also supports resource sharing efforts among libraries, programs for personnel training and improvement of services, and support for research libraries.

Public library services

The Committee has provided \$75,000,000 for public library services, the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation and the House allowance. Grants are made to States to assist in extending and improving public library services in areas without such services, or where services are inadequate. Funds also assist in making library services more accessible to persons who, for various reasons such as age, handicap, and language barriers have not been adequately served. Funds are distributed to the States by formula based on total resident population. The State and local matching requirements range from 33 percent to 66 percent and are based on State per capita income. The program is administered by the officially designated State library agency.

Approximately 2 percent of the funds appropriated for this program, for public library construction, and for interlibrary cooperation must be reserved for discretionary programs initiated in fiscal year 1985 benefiting Indian tribes and native Hawaiians. A total of \$2,360,000 would be reserved, which includes \$1,500,000 from this program.

Interlibrary cooperation

The Committee recommends \$18,000,000 for interlibrary cooperation, the same as the fiscal year 1985 funding level and House allowance. This program provides formula grants to States to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's library system through networking and other cooperative activities and is administered by the officially

designated State library agencies. Grants support library resource sharing projects involving all types of libraries, including school and other academic libraries, public libraries and various other special libraries. An amount of \$360,000 would be reserved for programs for Indian tribes and native Hawaiians.

Training and demonstrations

The Committee has provided \$1,000,000 for library career training and for research and demonstrations, the same as the House and fiscal year 1985 funding level. This program supports grants to higher education and library organizations to train or retrain individuals for service in all types of library and information centers. The objectives are to increase library career opportunities for minorities and disadvantaged individuals and to assist in upgrading skills for those already in the field. Funds are also used to encourage research and demonstrations leading to improved library services, including the development of computer-assisted institutional programs.

Research libraries

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for research libraries, the same as the fiscal year 1985 funding level and House allowance. Grants are awarded to assist major research libraries, both public and private, in maintaining, preserving, and strengthening their collections. Program objectives include the acquiring of distinctive research materials, preserving unique collections, increasing access to research materials, and promoting interinstitutional cooperative activities.

Public library construction

The Committee has provided \$25,000,000 for library construction in fiscal year 1986, the same level as in fiscal year 1985 but \$1,320,000 over the House allowance.

Under this program, grants are made to the States for new public library construction, as well as expansion, remodeling, and alterations of existing library facilities. Construction or remodeling projects to remove architectural barriers and to reduce energy consumption are also allowable, and States and communities must match the Federal contribution on a per capita income basis. An amount of \$500,000 would be reserved for programs for Indian tribes and native Hawaiians.

Library literacy

The Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the newly authorized Library Literacy Program. The House has not included funding for this program.

The Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1984 created a new title VI of the Library Services and Construction Act for library literacy programs and authorized \$5,000,000 for competitive grants not only to local public libraries but also to State library administrative agencies. These grants, which by law may not exceed \$25,000, are to be used by State library administrative agencies for the purposes of coordinating and planning library literacy programs and of making arrangements for training librarians and volunteers to carry out such

programs. Grants to local public libraries are for the purposes of (1) promoting the use of the voluntary services of individuals, agencies, and organizations in providing literacy programs; (2) acquisition of materials for literacy programs; and (3) using library facilities for such programs.

The Committee is deeply troubled by the scope of the functional illiteracy problem in the United States. Presently an estimated 27 million adults are classified as functionally illiterate. The problem must be addressed at all levels of government and by labor and private industry to enable all Americans to become fully productive and to enable the Nation to maintain its position of strength in the world. As part of this effort it is estimated that between 200 and 250 grants will be awarded for library literacy programs to begin operating in fiscal year 1986, and will significantly increase the momentum of literacy training already underway in the Nation's public libraries.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1985 comparable appropriation	\$5,500,000
1986 appropriation request	5,510,000
House allowance	5,500,000
Committee recommendation	5,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,500,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind. This is \$10,000 less than the administration request and the same as the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The American Printing House for the Blind provides materials to legally blind students. The materials are distributed to the schools and States through established per capita allotments based on the total number of blind students. Materials provided include textbooks and other educational aids in braille, large type, and recorded form; educational tools; tangible educational aids to learning, and special educational supplies.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

1985 comparable appropriation	\$31,400,000
1986 appropriation request	30,080,000
House allowance	31,400,000
Committee recommendation	32,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,000,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. This is \$1,920,000 more than the administration request and \$600,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf is located on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology. It was established by Congress as a postsecondary institute providing both educational and technical training for young adults who are deaf. To assist in serving the Nation's deaf young people, NTID also trains professionals to work with the deaf, and conducts research on the special problems of com-

municating with deaf people and the special needs and techniques of training the deaf.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$58,700,000
1986 appropriation request	58,889,000
House allowance	58,700,000
Committee recommendation	62,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$62,000,000 for Gallaudet College. This is \$3,111,000 more than the administration request and \$3,300,000 more than the House allowance and the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The college is a private, nonprofit educational institution offering college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education programs for the deaf. The college conducts basic and applied research related to hearing impairment, and provides public service programs for the deaf.

Funds for Gallaudet also support the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. The Model Secondary School for the Deaf serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, disseminates models of instruction for the deaf, and prepares deaf adolescents for postsecondary academic or vocational education. The model school is entirely funded through annual Federal appropriations.

The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School develops exemplary educational programs and on-site instruction for children from infancy through age 15. The Kendall school is funded entirely through annual Federal appropriations.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

1985 comparable appropriation	\$158,230,000
1986 appropriation request	151,230,000
House allowance	164,230,000
Committee recommendation	158,230,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$158,230,000 for Howard University, which is \$7,000,000 more than the administration request and the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. The Committee recommendation is \$6,000,000 less than the House allowance.

Howard University offers undergraduate and graduate degrees and professional programs through the 17 schools and colleges which comprise the university. Federal funds represent about 63 percent of the university's operating budget. The university also administers the Howard University Hospital, which provides both inpatient and outpatient care, as well as training in the health professions. Included within the total recommended is \$22,106,000 for the Howard University Hospital, the same as provided in 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1985 comparable appropriation	\$15,312,000
1986 appropriation request	14,837,000
House allowance	15,281,000
Committee recommendation	15,312,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,312,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is \$475,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is \$31,000 more than the House allowance and the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to consolidate into one account the three existing accounts of salaries and expenses, the Office for Civil Rights, and the Office of the Inspector General.

The Office of the Inspector General has the authority to investigate all departmental programs and administrative activities, including those under contract or grant, to insure the quality and integrity of those programs. The Office is responsible for the audit, investigative, and security functions of the Department.

The Committee recommendation includes \$444,000, which was not included in the budget request, for salaries and benefits associated with the proposed governmentwide 5-percent pay rate reduction. Also included are funds for built-in increases such as annualization of the 1985 pay raise, within grade promotions and merit pay increases, and conversion of annual salary amounts to hourly and biweekly pay amounts.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$44,580,000
1986 appropriation request	42,938,000
House allowance	44,181,000
Committee recommendation	45,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,000,000 for the Office for Civil Rights. This is \$2,062,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is \$819,000 more than the House allowance and \$420,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to consolidate into one account the three existing accounts of salaries and expenses, the Office for Civil Rights, and the Office of the Inspector General.

The Office for Civil Rights conducts a Compliance Enforcement and Technical Assistance Program to identify and redress violations of civil rights in programs and activities funded by the Department of Education. To carry out these functions, the OCR investigates and resolves discrimination complaints; monitors desegregation and equal educational opportunity plans; reviews possible discriminatory practices by recipients of education funds; and provides technical assistance to funding recipients to help them meet civil rights requirements.

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,243,000, which was not included in the budget request, for salaries and benefits associated with the proposed governmentwide 5-percent pay rate reduction. Also included are funds for built-in increases such as annualization of the 1985 pay raise, within grade promotions and merit pay increases, and conversion of annual salary amounts to hourly and biweekly pay amounts.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1985 comparable appropriation	\$238,841,000
1986 appropriation request	219,567,000
House allowance	224,157,000
Committee recommendation	225,867,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$225,867,000 for departmental management. This is \$6,300,000 more than the administration request, \$1,710,000 more than the House allowance, and \$12,974,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

These funds are used for the administration of over 117 programs and 14 program and staff offices in the Department of Education. Funds support personnel compensation and benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, equipment and supplies, automated data processing, and other services. Support for program and management evaluation and advisory councils is also provided under this activity.

Costs for administrative activities previously financed in program accounts, such as certain computer costs for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, loan management costs for the College Housing Loans Program, and Higher Education Facilities Loans and Insurance Program, and inspections activities for college housing loans, will be transferred to this account.

The Committee recommendation includes funds for built-in increases such as annualization of the 1985 pay raise, within grade and merit pay increases, and conversion of annual salary amounts into hourly and biweekly pay amounts.

The administration request assumed savings from a proposed Governmentwide 5-percent pay rate reduction and a consolidation of the regional offices; however, the Committee includes \$6,300,000 to maintain salaries and benefits at their current rates and also includes funds to support all 10 regional offices at their current level of operation.

The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to consolidate into one account the three existing accounts of salaries and expenses, the Office for Civil Rights, and the Office of the Inspector General.

Section 412(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, 20 United States Code 1225 (also known as the Tydings amendment) permits educational agencies and institutions to obligate and expend Federal education funds during both the year for which they are appropriated and during the succeeding fiscal year. Congress enacted this remedial legislation to give educational agencies and institutions greater flexibility in

planning and implementing Federal education programs. The Committee is concerned that recent interpretations of the Department of Education require bookkeeping procedures be completed by educational agencies during the period of fund availability, thereby reducing the time available under section 412(b) for obligation and expenditure. The Committee reaffirms congressional intent that no interpretation of section 412 by the Department of Education have the effect of requiring that such bookkeeping and reporting procedures occur within the period of fund availability.

While the Committee recognizes the Secretary's discretionary authority over political appointees, it is distressed to learn that several high-salaried officials who resigned earlier this year remained on the payroll as consultants, at an average cost of \$264 a day, for periods of up to 5 months. The Committee directs the Secretary to explain the rationale behind such a questionable practice which has cost the taxpayer a total of \$153,320 and to provide a detailed explanation of the services furnished by these appointees for the period they were employed as consultants. The Committee expects to receive this report no later than December 31, 1985.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

1985 comparable appropriation	\$150,164,000
1986 appropriation request	148,199,000
House allowance	150,164,000
Committee recommendation	152,164,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$152,164,000 for ACTION. The amount recommended is \$2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$150,164,000 and is \$3,965,000 more than the administration request and is \$2,000,000 more than the House recommendation.

The Committee has reiterated its oft stated concern that the ACTION agency has not been conducting sufficient on-site inspections of the volunteer projects. The Committee directs the ACTION agency to maintain proper monitoring and audit procedures at the volunteer projects and to conduct on-site inspections of these projects.

VISTA

The Committee recommends \$19,000,000 for the VISTA Program. This is \$2,000,000 more than the administration request and the 1985 comparable appropriation of \$17,000,000. The Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-288) mandates that the ACTION agency support not less than 2,400 VISTA volunteers in fiscal year 1986. The Committee has recommended an appropriation of \$19,000,000 for the VISTA Program to meet this mandate.

The Committee directs that ACTION shall undertake national recruitment and public awareness efforts to ensure that opportunities for VISTA service are available to persons from all walks of life, age groups, geographical areas, and economic levels. It is the Committee's intention that opportunities for VISTA volunteer service shall not be restricted to only those residents living in communities directly served by VISTA sponsoring organizations.

The Committee directs ACTION to recruit, train, and place VISTA volunteers evenly throughout the fiscal year. The Committee is disturbed that ACTION has failed to comply with this directive in past years.

Service learning programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,757,000 for service learning programs. This is \$389,000 more than the administration request and the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

Older Americans volunteer programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$103,806,000 for Older Americans volunteer programs. This is \$601,000 more than the administration request and the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The Committee recommendation includes \$56,100,000 for the Foster Grandparents Program. This is \$400,000 more than the administration request and the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation. The Committee fully recognizes that this valued program provides meaningful assistance for two groups: older Americans and disadvantaged youth. The Committee has not agreed to the administration request for a reduction in funding.

The Committee recommendation includes \$29,620,000 for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program [RSVP] which is the same as the budget request and fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,086,000 for the Senior Companion Program. This is \$28,000 more than the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation.

The Committee requests that ACTION submit a brief report at the time of the fiscal year 1987 budget hearings that evaluates the new in home health care portion of the Senior Companion Program, and make recommendations concerning continued growth and funding.

Citizen participation and volunteer demonstration programs

The Committee recommends \$1,801,000 for citizen participation and volunteer demonstration programs. This is the same as the budget request and fiscal year 1985 appropriation level. The Committee requests that ACTION submit a report describing the activities of this program for fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986, including an evaluation of each of the supported projects. The report should include an evaluation of each project's impact upon (1) involved communities, and (2) ACTION's long-range plans.

Program support

The Committee recommends \$25,800,000 for program support, which is \$975,000 less than the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1985 appropriation.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

1985 comparable appropriation.....	\$200,000,000
1986 appropriation request.....	214,000,000
House allowance.....	Defer
Committee recommendation.....	214,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$214,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This is the same as the administra-

tion request and \$14,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation. These funds are an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1988.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is the primary vehicle for providing Federal financial assistance to the radio and television stations which currently compose the noncommercial broadcasting system.

The Committee strongly supports Federal funding for public broadcasting and has provided the fully authorized amount as reported by the Senate Commerce Committee.

The Committee is pleased with the progress National Public Radio has made over the past year to restore itself to financial stability. NPR has maintained its capability to provide program services to over 300 public radio stations, and begun to plan and develop new program services while reducing its expenditures by 24 percent.

The Committee understands that NPR is in advance in its loan repayment to CPB and will retire its debt by the end of fiscal year 1986.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$23,611,000
1986 appropriation request	23,394,000
House allowance	23,394,000
Committee recommendation	23,394,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,394,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance and \$217,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$23,611,000.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service prevents and minimizes work stoppages by making available skilled professional mediators. Activities include: education and training to support free collective bargaining; technical assistance to promote development of sound labor-management relationships and practices; providing a roster of qualified arbitrators to assist the parties to a collective bargaining agreement in the resolution of grievances.

The Committee directs that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service continue to provide grants for the establishment and maintenance of labor-management committees. These committees continue to be effective in improving labor relations and increasing productivity. The Committee expects the agency to support 12 to 15 committees under the Labor-Management Cooperative Grant Program in fiscal year 1986.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$3,837,000
1986 appropriation request	3,815,000
House allowance	3,815,000
Committee recommendation	3,815,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,815,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same

as the administration request and the House allowance, and is \$22,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$3,837,000.

The Commission adjudicates disputes between the Labor Department's Mine Safety and Health Administration and employers or employees to whom MSHA has issued a citation charging a violation.

The Committee has agreed to the budget request which is based on achieved efficiencies and expected caseload. However, the Committee notes that the Commission has had its appropriation reduced by \$43,000 since fiscal year 1984 and wishes to express its concern that further reductions may limit its ability to perform its statutory functions in a timely and efficient manner.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$720,000
1986 appropriation request	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	690,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$690,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. This is \$690,000 more than the administration request and \$30,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$720,000.

This Commission has the responsibility for advising the President and Congress on the development and implementation of national policy in the library and information field, developing overall plans for meeting national library and information needs, and coordinating activities at the Federal, State, and local levels in meeting those needs.

The Committee is considerably disturbed over the administration request to terminate this Commission at a time when information science and management continue to play a major role in the economic growth of this Nation. The Committee, therefore, has recommended an appropriation that will allow the Commission to continue to play its important part in the library and information science field.

The Committee is looking forward to receiving the Commission report on censorship due on January 1, 1986, and mandated in the fiscal year 1985 appropriation bill.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HANDICAPPED

1985 comparable appropriation	\$750,000
1986 appropriation request	704,000
House allowance	704,000
Committee recommendation	765,000

The Committee recommends \$765,000 for the National Council on the Handicapped for 1986. This is \$15,000 more than the 1985 appropriation and \$61,000 more than the administration's budget request and the House allowance.

The National Council on the Handicapped was created to establish general policies regarding Federal activities affecting handicapped individuals and to review rehabilitation services and handicapped research.

The Committee is pleased with the progress the National Council has made during the first full year of its operation and is looking forward to its report on disability programs due in February 1986.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1985 comparable appropriation	\$137,964,000
1986 appropriation request	134,854,000
House allowance	134,854,000
Committee recommendation	134,854,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$134,854,000 for the National Labor Relations Board. This is the same as the administration request and the House allowance, and is \$3,110,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of \$137,964,000. The Board resolves representation disputes in industry and remedies and prevents unfair labor practices by both labor unions and employers.

The Committee has recognized that the case backlog at the Board level is being addressed and encourages the Board to continue to give its highest priority to reduce this backlog to a reasonable level. The Committee expects that the NLRB will continue to provide semiannual progress reports on this case backlog problem.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1985 comparable appropriation	\$6,358,000
1986 appropriation request	6,432,000
House allowance	6,358,000
Committee recommendation	6,432,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,432,000 for the National Mediation Board. This is the same as the administration request, is \$16,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$6,358,000, and is \$74,000 more than the House allowance. The National Mediation Board handles labor-management disputes, and questions of representation in the railroad and airline industries.

The Committee expects that the Board will continue to support section 3 activities throughout the 1986 fiscal year.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$5,143,000
1986 appropriation request	5,901,000
House allowance	5,901,000
Committee recommendation	5,901,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,901,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same as the administration request and House allowance, and is \$242,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$5,901,000.

The Review Commission is charged with ruling on cases forwarded to it by the Department of Labor when disagreements arise over the results of safety and health inspections performed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]. Employers have the right to

dispute any alleged job safety or health violation found during the inspection by OSHA, the penalties proposed by OSHA, and time given by OSHA to correct any hazardous situation. Employees and representatives of employees may initiate a case by challenging the propriety of the time OSHA has allowed for correction of any violative condition.

The Director of the Commission testified during the fiscal year 1986 budget hearing that the budget request will allow the Commission to meet its commitment and to continue to reduce its case backlog.

PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$2,424,000
1986 appropriation request	2,893,000
House allowance	2,784,000
Committee recommendation	2,893,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,893,000 for the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission. This is the same as the administration request, \$469,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1985 appropriation of \$2,424,000, and is \$109,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommends the transfer of \$2,893,000 from the Medicare trust funds for the operation of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC]. This amount, along with \$347,000 in unanticipated carryover funds from the fiscal year 1984 appropriation, will meet the requested ProPAC budget of \$3,240,000.

The Commission was established by the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-21), which enacted the Medicare prospective payment system [PPS]. ProPAC acts as an advisory body to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Congress, providing recommendations and reports on the functioning of the prospective payment system and adjustments needed in the system to assure that it is maintained and kept up to date. ProPAC is a permanent, independent body with 15 commissioners appointed by the Director of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

The Committee is pleased with the contributions made by ProPAC last year, the first full year of Commission activities. A report to the Congress by the Office of Technology Assessment on ProPAC's first year's work detailed the constructive and conscientious accomplishments of the Commission. ProPAC's first annual April report and recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services was delivered on time and contained useful and important advice and observations on areas for PPS modification. The Commission has developed a strong data and policy analytic capability allowing it to make significant contributions to the updating of PPS and modification of diagnosis related groups [DRG's] used in making payments. As specified in the act, this continuing role has been through consultation with the Secretary of HHS, submission of comments to her on the proposed fiscal year 1986 PPS regulation, and development of a report to the Congress later this year on the Secretary's actions to update the payments and modify the DRG's as contained in her final regulation.

The Committee believes that this continuing oversight of the prospective payment system by a commission of independent experts is absolutely necessary because of the complexity of the PPS system and rapid changes in medical technology and health care delivery. The responsibilities of the Commission in the areas of technology assessment, appropriateness of payment amounts and DRG weights, changing treatments and patterns of medical practice, and quality of care are critical areas which must receive continuing attention.

The Committee is pleased that ProPAC is taking steps to establish procedures that allow improved public comment and participation in the deliberations of the Commission. Such comment is vital in assuring a broad representation of viewpoints and information. The Committee urges ProPAC to implement these procedures promptly and to make such further changes as future practice indicates.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

1985 comparable appropriation	\$405,000,000
1986 appropriation request	392,000,000
House allowance	392,000,000
Committee recommendation	392,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$392,000,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board. This is the same as the administration request and House allowance and is \$13,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$405,000,000.

This appropriation provides for vested dual benefits authorized by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981. This separate account established for the payment of dual benefits is funded by general fund appropriations. The appropriation will allow railroad retirees to receive full benefits in fiscal year 1986.

The Committee is still concerned that processing of retirement claims takes in excess of 90 days. The Committee directs that the staffing levels at the Railroad Retirement Board be increased to 1,199 FTE's.

The bill also includes language that apportions \$16,487,000 for the "Railroad unemployment insurance" account. These funds are to be available to the Board for FTE staffing of not less than 379 employees.

FEDERAL SUBSIDY TO RAIL INDUSTRY PENSION FUND

1985 comparable appropriation	\$15,000,000
1986 appropriation request	2,200,000
House allowance	2,200,000
Committee recommendation	2,200,000

Prior to enactment of section 417 of the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983, uncashed benefit checks were shown as a benefit payment but not a recoverable in the railroad retirement accounts. Section 417 provided a two-part process for recovering unnegotiated benefit check amounts. The first part, represented by the fiscal year 1985 appropriation of \$15,000,000 was a catch-up mechanism to credit the ac-

counts with the amounts of all issued uncashed checks that Treasury and the Board can jointly identify from accounting records.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

1985 comparable appropriation	\$55,422,000
1986 appropriation request	56,501,000
House allowance	55,422,000
Committee recommendation	56,501,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$56,501,000 for administration. This is the same as the administration request and is \$1,079,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable limitation of \$55,422,000 and the House allowance. This account provides for a limitation of funds in the "Railroad retirement" account that may be used by the Railroad Retirement Board for administrative purposes.

The Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983 has given the Railroad Retirement Board added accounting and tax reporting responsibilities.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1985 comparable appropriation	\$33,276,000
1986 appropriation request	33,506,000
House allowance	33,276,000
Committee recommendation	33,506,000

The Committee recommends authority to expend \$33,506,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is the same as the administration request and is \$230,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 comparable appropriation of \$33,276,000 and the House allowance.

The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home is a retirement facility that provides residence, subsistence, medical, and other care to eligible Army and Air Force veterans. The facility, which is currently serving about 2,100 residents, is funded by annual appropriations made by Congress from a trust fund on deposit with the U.S. Treasury. Income to the fund is received from members' fees, interest and withheld pay and nonjudicial fines imposed on active duty soldiers and airmen.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

CAPITAL OUTLAY

1985 comparable appropriation	\$9,400,000
1986 appropriation request	4,000,000
House allowance	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,500,000

The Committee recommends authority to expend \$10,500,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is \$6,500,000 more than the administration request and \$1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. It is \$4,500,000 less than the House allowance.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the renovation plan for the Home proceed at an appropriate pace. The Scott dormitory, which has 800 beds and provides living quarters for the disabled of the Home residents, remains in poor condition and is not air-conditioned. The Committee has provided \$10,500,000 to begin the renovation and air-conditioning of this building.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Due to the delay in nominating directors for the board of the United States Institute of Peace, the Institute was not organized during fiscal year 1985, contrary to legislative mandate. Without a board of directors, the Institute could not obligate nor expend any of the \$4,000,000 in appropriated funds, all of which will remain available to the board through the end of fiscal year 1986, according to the authorizing statute. Thus, the Committee believes that additional funding for the Institute is unnecessary at this time. It is the Committee's intent, however, that the Institute will be fully supported with whatever funds are necessary to carry out its powers and duties. The Committee will consider additional funding for the Institute as may be necessary in the near future.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of language, similar to that carried in the enacted fiscal 1985 bill, prohibiting the use of funds provided in this act by any department or agency to transport any officer or employee between his residence and his place of employment, with the exception of the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and medical officers and other health personnel on outpatient medical service who are exempted from such limitations under 31 United States Code 1344.

The votes cast on the motion to favorably report H.R. 3424 were as follows:

Voting for (16):

Stevens (by proxy)
Weicker
Laxalt
Cochran
Andrews
Abdnor
D'Amato
Rudman
Stennis
Proxmire
Inouye (by proxy)
Hollings (by proxy)
Burdick
Sasser
Lautenberg
Hatfield

Voting against (5):

McClure
Garn
Mattingly
Domenici
Chiles

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a).
PUBLIC LAW 93-344

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1986: Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education and Related Agencies.....	108.0	106,419	115.3	113,809
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1986.....				181,440
1987.....				17,507
1988.....				3,839
1989.....				571
1990 and future year.....				23
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1986 in the bill.....		46,786		35,653

¹ Includes \$11,010,269,000 in previously enacted items.

² Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

³ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of Rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session."

The following items are identified pursuant to this requirement:

<i>Program or activity</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Health planning	\$79,398,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting, fiscal year 1988 advance	214,000,000

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute, include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

The following items are identified pursuant to this requirement:

1. Passed by the House and recommended for retention:

On page 3 in connection with "Training and employment services":

Provided further, That of the funds made available for obligation for the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program for the program years 1985 and 1986 the Secretary of Labor may reserve an amount, which, when combined with excess unexpended funds, shall not exceed 15 per centum of the total provided for the program, and allot such funds to the States so that each service delivery area receives, as nearly as possible, an amount equal to its prior year allocation for this program. For the purposes of this provision, "excess unexpended funds" shall mean for program year 1985, any amount unexpended as of September 30, 1985, in excess of 10 per centum of the prior year State allotment and for program year 1986, any amount unexpended as of September 30, 1986, in excess of 10 per centum of the prior year State allotment. Reallocations of excess unexpended funds pursuant to this provision shall be accomplished by reducing, by an amount equivalent to the amount of excess unexpended funds, allotments made to the States.

On page 22 in connection with "Disease control":

Provided further, That not to exceed \$1,266,000 in collections from user fees, including collections from training and reimbursements and advances for the full cost of proficiency testing of private clinical laboratories, may be credited to this appropriation:

On page 26 in connection with "Federal subsidy for Saint Elizabeths Hospital":

Provided, That in fiscal year 1986 and thereafter the maximum amount available to Saint Elizabeths Hospital from Federal sources shall not exceed the total of the following amounts: the appropriations made under this heading, amounts billed to Federal agencies and entities by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for services provided at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, and amounts authorized by titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act: *Provided further*, That this amount shall not include Federal funds appropriated to the District of Columbia under "Federal Payment to the District of Columbia" and payments made pursuant to section 9(c) of Public Law 98-621: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Health and Human Services may set rates which in the aggregate do not exceed the estimated total cost of inpatient and outpatient services provided through Saint Elizabeths Hospital as authorized by title 16, sections 2315 and 2320, title 21, sections 511, 513, 522, 545, 902, and 1116, and title 24, sections 301 and 202 of the District of Columbia Code, and may bill and collect from (prospectively and otherwise) individuals, the District of Columbia and other entities for any services so provided: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Health and Human Services may set rates which in the aggregate do not exceed the estimated total cost of inpatient and outpatient services provided through Saint Elizabeths Hospital as authorized by title 24, sections 191, 196, 211, 212, 222, 253, and 324, title 31, section 1535, and title 42, sections 249 and 251 of the United States Code, and may bill and collect (prospectively or otherwise) from individuals, and Federal agencies, and other entities for any services so provided. Amounts so collected shall be credited to the appropriation for Saint Elizabeths Hospital and shall remain available until expended.

On page 43 in connection with "General provisions":

SEC. [210] 208. Funds provided in this Act may be used for one-year contracts which are to be performed in two fiscal years, so long as the total amount for such contracts is obligated in the year for which the funds are appropriated.

On page 48 in connection with "Impact aid":

Provided further, That in the case of a local educational agency that did not have a local contribution rate for fiscal year 1985, the Secretary shall base such agency's fiscal year 1986 payment on a local contribution rate the agency could have received for fiscal year 1985.

On page 76 in connection with "General provisions":

SEC. 514. Upon the enactment of the Compact of Free Association, amounts appropriated by this Act for Federal financial assistance to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be

available only for the Republic of Palau, but only in amounts that such Republic would have received had the compact not been adopted.

2. *Committee amendments recommended to the Senate:*

On page 17 in connection with "General provisions":

SEC. 103. None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used for constructing, procuring, or altering departmental sanitary facilities, including toilet, handwashing, and drinking water facilities, prior to the promulgation of a comprehensive field sanitation standard for farmworkers.

On pages 19 and 20 in connection with "Health resources and services":

*Provided further, That during the fiscal year, and within the resources and authority available under section 338 of the Public Health Service Act, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans under sections 335(c), 338C(e)(1), and 338E of that Act shall not exceed \$1,000,000 * * * : Provided further, That during fiscal year 1986, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into commitments to guarantee loans, under subpart I of part C of title VII of the Public Health Service Act, to students who have not previously received loans guaranteed thereunder, and to students who have previously received loans guaranteed thereunder, except that the total of commitments so authorized may not exceed the sum of \$275,000,000 plus any uncommitted balances of loan guarantee authority provided for any prior fiscal year which remain available for fiscal year 1986: Provided further, That no limitation on full-time equivalent positions of the Health Resources and Services Administration shall apply to the use of funds made available by this Act for personnel compensation.*

On page 22 in connection with "Disease control":

, and of which \$2,000,000 shall be used to establish, maintain, and operate a twenty-four-hour telephone hotline which permits calls to be made without charge to the caller, which provides general information concerning acquired immune deficiency syndrome and information concerning medical services and housing facilities for individuals with such syndrome, and which refers such individuals to counseling services

On page 22 in connection with "Disease control":

: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated by this Act for the Centers for Disease Control shall be used to maintain not less than four thousand one hundred and eight Federal full-time equivalent positions

On page 26 in connection with "Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health":

: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall be used to maintain not less than one thousand five hundred and seventy-one Federal full-time equivalent positions

On page 31 in connection with "Program management":

: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall be used to maintain not less than three thousand nine hundred Federal full-time equivalent positions

On page 28 in connection with "Public Health Service management":

From amounts so appropriated or otherwise made available, \$1,000,000 shall be for the development of a comprehensive plan detailing possible administrative and legislative solutions to the problems experienced by physicians and other individuals who provide health treatment or care, including nurses and other State licensed or certified practitioners, in obtaining liability insurance at reasonable cost; and for the initiation of pilot projects to study or demonstrate any such possible solutions (including Federal reinsurance of private insurers offering malpractice or related health liability insurance).

On page 44 in connection with "General provisions":

SEC. 210. Not to exceed one-half of 1 per centum of appropriations made available for this fiscal year for the activities of the National Institutes of Health funded in this Act may be transferred to any other appropriation for the National Institutes of Health, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise provided, shall be increased or decreased by more than 1 per centum by any such transfers and Congress shall be notified promptly of any such transfer: Provided, That research grants or contracts funded by any appropriation made to any National Institute of Health or the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, shall be awarded only after consideration by the advisory body of the full cost of such a research grant or contract.

SEC. 211. The Secretary is authorized to make cash awards to commissioned officers of the Public Health Service for specific suggestions, inventions, or achievements, which are of benefit to the Government.

SEC. 212. Notwithstanding 31 United States Code 1348, and for the purpose of ensuring proper management of federally supported computer systems and data bases, funds appropriated by this Act are available for the purchase of dedicated telephone service between the private residences of employees assigned to computer centers funded under this Act, and the computer centers to which such employees are assigned.

SEC. 213. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated by this Act for the National Institutes of Health shall be used to maintain not less than thirteen thousand five hundred and seven Federal full-time equivalent positions.

On page 46 in connection with "Compensatory education for the disadvantaged":

: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 111(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the criteria of poverty utilized by the Bureau of the Census in the 1980 decennial census shall be used as the basis for allocating funds under chapter 1 where applicable: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 111(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, no funds appropriated under chapter 1 shall be allocated on the basis of data taken from the 1975 survey of income and education conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

On page 53 in connection with "Rehabilitation services and handicapped research":

From amounts for activities under section 100(b)(2) and part C of title I of the Rehabilitation Act, \$9,000,000, shall be used to award grants for projects that develop or expand transition from school to employment programs within States, including the establishment of supported employment programs for severely disabled individuals: Provided, That not less than one such grant shall be awarded within each Department of Education Region.

On page 56 in connection with "Student financial assistance":

: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 413D(a), and subsections (a) and (d) of section 462, and subsection (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 442 of that Act, the Secretary shall apportion funds among the States so that each State's apportionment under the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program, the National Direct Student Loan Program, and the Work-Study Program bears the same ratio to the total amount appropriated under each program as that State's apportionment in fiscal year 1981 for each program bears to the total amount appropriated for fiscal year 1981 for each program: Provided further, That notwithstanding sections 413D(b)(1)(B)(ii) and 446(a) of that Act, from each jurisdiction's allotment of funds under each program, the Secretary shall allocate sums to institutions in that jurisdiction that did not receive an allocation in fiscal year 1979 (award year 1979-80) under each program in a manner that will most effectively carry out the purposes of the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program and the Work-Study Program: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 413(D)(b)(1)(B)(ii)(II) of the Higher Education Act, the provisions of clause (I) of section 413D(b)(1)(B)(ii) of such Act

shall apply to the amount made available for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants under this heading.

On page 62 in connection with "Office for Civil Rights":

: Provided, That no limitation on full-time equivalent positions of the Office for Civil Rights shall apply to the use of funds made available by this Act for personnel compensation

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION							
Job training programs.....	2,221,000	6,901,000	---	7,866,000	-355,000	+965,000	+7,866,000
Employment security.....	1,035,000	1,100,000	---	425,000	-610,000	-675,000	+425,000
Trust funds.....	(16,200,000)	(15,498,000)	---	(15,498,000)	(-702,000)	---	(+15,498,000)
Financial control and management systems.....	14,088,000	15,549,000	---	16,512,000	+2,424,000	+963,000	+16,512,000
Trust funds.....	(8,000,000)	(8,871,000)	---	(8,902,000)	(+902,000)	(+31,000)	(+8,902,000)
Executive direction and administration.....	2,949,000	2,585,000	---	3,192,000	+243,000	+607,000	+3,192,000
Trust funds.....	(2,800,000)	(2,465,000)	---	(2,465,000)	(-335,000)	---	(+2,465,000)
Regional operations.....	28,777,000	25,259,000	---	27,293,000	-1,484,000	+2,034,000	+27,293,000
Trust funds.....	(18,200,000)	(15,541,000)	---	(15,801,000)	(-2,399,000)	(+260,000)	(+15,801,000)
Apprenticeship services.....	12,555,000	11,520,000	---	12,867,000	+312,000	+1,347,000	+12,867,000
Undistributed, Federal funds.....	---	---	68,355,000	---	---	---	-68,355,000
Undistributed, Trust funds.....	---	---	(42,243,000)	---	---	---	(-42,243,000)
=====							
Total, Program Administration.....	112,825,000	105,289,000	110,598,000	110,821,000	-2,004,000	+5,532,000	+223,000
Federal funds.....	67,625,000	62,914,000	68,355,000	68,155,000	+530,000	+5,241,000	-200,000
Trust funds.....	(45,200,000)	(42,375,000)	(42,243,000)	(42,666,000)	(-2,534,000)	(+291,000)	(+423,000)
=====							
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES							
Grants to States:							
Block grant.....	1,886,151,000	1,886,151,000	1,863,151,000	1,886,151,000	---	---	+23,000,000

Summer youth employment and training program:							
(Summer, 1985 and 1986).....	100,000,000	---	100,000,000	---	-100,000,000	---	-100,000,000
(Summer, 1986 and 1987).....	724,549,000	664,549,000	724,549,000	664,549,000	-60,000,000	---	-60,000,000
Dislocated worker assistance.....	222,500,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	-122,500,000	---	---
Federally administered programs:							
Native Americans.....	62,243,000	62,243,000	62,243,000	62,243,000	---	---	---
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers.....	65,474,000	60,357,000	60,357,000	60,357,000	-5,117,000	---	---
Job Corps.....	617,000,000	---	640,000,000	617,000,000	---	+617,000,000	-23,000,000
Veterans' employment.....	9,667,000	7,741,000	9,667,000	9,299,000	-368,000	+1,558,000	-368,000
National activities.....	61,078,000	24,480,000	61,078,000	54,078,000	-7,000,000	+29,598,000	-7,000,000
(Pilots and demonstrations).....	(20,698,000)	---	(20,698,000)	(20,698,000)	---	(+20,698,000)	---
(Research, demonstration and evaluation).....	(12,190,000)	(15,190,000)	(15,190,000)	(15,190,000)	(+3,000,000)	---	---
(Other).....	(28,190,000)	(9,290,000)	(25,190,000)	(18,190,000)	(-10,000,000)	(+8,900,000)	(-7,000,000)
Subtotal, Federal activities.....	815,462,000	154,821,000	833,345,000	802,977,000	-12,485,000	+648,156,000	-30,368,000
Total, Job Training Partnership Act (comparable)	3,748,662,000	2,805,521,000	3,621,045,000	3,453,677,000	-294,985,000	+648,156,000	-167,368,000
=====							
Trade adjustment program activities.....	(26,000,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Total, Training and Employment Services.....	3,748,662,000	2,805,521,000	3,621,045,000	3,453,677,000	-294,985,000	+648,156,000	-167,368,000
=====							
COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR OLDER AMERICANS.....	326,000,000	326,000,000	326,000,000	326,000,000	---	---	---
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES							
Trade adjustment assistance.....	70,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-65,000,000	---	---
Unemployment assistance and payments under other							
Federal unemployment programs.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	---	---	---
Total, FUBA.....	75,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-65,000,000	---	---

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

(Amounts in dollars)

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)			
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS								
Unemployment Compensation (Trust Funds):								
State Operations.....	(1,116,602,000)	(1,139,960,000)	(1,149,960,000)	(1,139,960,000)	(+23,358,000)	---	(-10,000,000)	
State integrity activities.....	(203,375,000)	(222,500,000)	(222,500,000)	(222,500,000)	(+19,125,000)	---	---	
National Activities.....	(3,145,000)	(2,908,000)	(2,908,000)	(2,908,000)	(-237,000)	---	---	
Contingency.....	(263,817,000)	(278,732,000)	(278,732,000)	(283,532,000)	(+19,715,000)	(+4,800,000)	(+4,800,000)	
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation(trust funds)	(1,586,939,000)	(1,644,100,000)	(1,654,100,000)	(1,648,900,000)	(+61,961,000)	(+4,800,000)	(-5,200,000)	
Employment Service:								
Allotments to States:								
Current year:								
Federal funds.....	22,200,000	22,700,000	22,700,000	22,700,000	+500,000	---	---	
Trust funds.....	(755,198,000)	(732,500,000)	(778,000,000)	(769,500,000)	(+14,302,000)	(+37,000,000)	(-8,500,000)	
Subtotal.....	777,398,000	755,200,000	800,700,000	792,200,000	+14,802,000	+37,000,000	-8,500,000	
National Activities:								
Federal funds.....	1,300,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	-400,000	---	---	
Trust funds.....	(51,267,000)	(27,840,000)	(27,840,000)	(27,840,000)	(-23,427,000)	---	---	
Subtotal, Employment Service.....	829,965,000	783,940,000	829,440,000	820,940,000	-9,025,000	+37,000,000	-8,500,000	
Federal funds.....	23,500,000	23,600,000	23,600,000	23,600,000	+100,000	---	---	
Trust funds.....	(806,465,000)	(760,340,000)	(805,840,000)	(797,340,000)	(-9,125,000)	(+37,000,000)	(-8,500,000)	

Total, State Unempl. Ins. and Empl. Ser. Opers.,	2,416,904,000	2,428,040,000	2,483,540,000	2,469,840,000	+52,936,000	+41,800,000	-13,700,000
Federal Funds.....	23,500,000	23,600,000	23,600,000	23,600,000	+100,000	---	---
Trust Funds.....	(2,393,404,000)	(2,404,440,000)	(2,459,940,000)	(2,446,240,000)	(+52,836,000)	(+41,800,000)	(-13,700,000)
ADVANCES TO UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS...	---	465,000,000	465,000,000	465,000,000	+465,000,000	---	---
Total, Employment & Training Administration....	6,679,391,000	6,139,850,000	7,016,183,000	6,835,338,000	+155,947,000	+695,488,000	-180,845,000
Federal funds.....	4,240,787,000	3,693,035,000	4,514,000,000	4,346,432,000	+105,645,000	+653,397,000	-167,568,000
Trust funds.....	(2,438,604,000)	(2,446,815,000)	(2,502,183,000)	(2,488,906,000)	(+50,302,000)	(+42,091,000)	(-13,277,000)
LABOR - MANAGEMENT SERVICES							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Labor-management relations service.....	5,120,000	4,797,000	4,797,000	4,797,000	-323,000	---	---
Labor-management standards enforcement.....	24,537,000	23,662,000	23,662,000	23,715,000	-822,000	+53,000	+53,000
Pension and welfare benefit programs.....	30,374,000	29,046,000	29,046,000	29,100,000	-1,274,000	+54,000	+54,000
Total, LMS.....	60,031,000	57,505,000	57,505,000	57,612,000	-2,419,000	+107,000	+107,000
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION							
Program Administration (Trust Funds).....	(33,057,000)	(33,040,000)	(33,040,000)	(32,346,000)	(-711,000)	(-694,000)	(-694,000)
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Enforcement of wage and hour standards.....	73,744,000	69,980,000	---	73,565,000	-179,000	+3,585,000	+73,565,000
Federal contractor EEO standards enforcement.....	46,630,000	44,101,000	---	45,639,000	-991,000	+1,538,000	+45,639,000
Federal programs for workers' compensation.....	59,444,000	58,276,000	---	58,921,000	-523,000	+645,000	+58,921,000
Trust funds.....	(397,000)	(406,000)	---	(406,000)	(+9,000)	---	(+406,000)
Executive direction and support services.....	12,764,000	11,624,000	---	12,193,000	-571,000	+569,000	+12,193,000
Undistributed, Federal funds.....	---	---	191,118,000	---	---	---	-191,118,000
Undistributed, Trust funds.....	---	---	(406,000)	---	---	---	(-406,000)
Total, salaries and expenses.....	192,979,000	184,387,000	191,524,000	190,724,000	-2,255,000	+6,337,000	-800,000
Federal funds.....	192,582,000	183,981,000	191,118,000	190,318,000	-2,264,000	+6,337,000	-800,000
Trust funds.....	(397,000)	(406,000)	(406,000)	(406,000)	(+9,000)	---	---

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)			
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
SPECIAL BENEFITS								
Federal employees compensation act benefits.....	207,000,000	255,000,000	255,000,000	255,000,000	+48,000,000	---	---	
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits.....	4,400,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	+100,000	---	---	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Total, Special Benefits.....	211,400,000	259,500,000	259,500,000	259,500,000	+48,100,000	---	---	
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND								
Benefit payments and interest on advances.....	910,781,000	942,868,000	942,868,000	942,868,000	+32,087,000	---	---	
Employment Standards Admin., salaries & expenses.....	24,579,000	25,481,000	25,481,000	25,481,000	+902,000	---	---	
Departmental Management, salaries and expenses.....	13,688,000	15,297,000	19,746,000	19,697,000	+6,009,000	+4,400,000	-49,000	
Departmental Management, inspector general.....	372,000	376,000	376,000	376,000	+4,000	---	---	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, apprn	949,420,000	984,022,000	988,471,000	988,422,000	+39,002,000	+4,400,000	-49,000	
APPROPRIATION available in prior year.....	-7,463,000	---	---	---	+7,463,000	---	---	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Total adjusted apprn, including drawdown:								
Federal Funds.....	941,957,000	984,022,000	988,471,000	988,422,000	+46,465,000	+4,400,000	-49,000	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Treasury administrative costs (indefinite)....	756,000	756,000	756,000	756,000	---	---	---	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Total, Employment Standards Administration.....	1,347,092,000	1,428,665,000	1,440,251,000	1,439,402,000	+92,310,000	+10,737,000	-849,000	
Federal funds.....	1,346,695,000	1,428,259,000	1,439,845,000	1,438,996,000	+92,301,000	+10,737,000	-849,000	
Trust funds.....	(397,000)	(406,000)	(406,000)	(406,000)	(+9,000)	---	---	

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Safety and health standards.....	6,165,000	6,161,000	6,161,000	6,161,000	-4,000	---	---
Enforcement:							
Federal Enforcement.....	82,443,000	86,206,000	87,043,000	87,043,000	+4,600,000	+837,000	---
State Programs.....	53,021,000	53,021,000	53,021,000	53,021,000	---	---	---
Technical Support.....	13,213,000	14,029,000	14,029,000	14,029,000	+816,000	---	---
Compliance Assistance.....	37,755,000	34,968,000	34,968,000	34,968,000	-2,787,000	---	---
Safety and health statistics.....	21,697,000	18,013,000	18,013,000	18,013,000	-3,684,000	---	---
Executive direction and administration.....	5,358,000	4,810,000	4,810,000	4,810,000	-548,000	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, OSHA.....	219,652,000	217,208,000	218,045,000	218,045,000	-1,607,000	+837,000	---

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Enforcement:							
Coal.....	75,130,000	75,507,000	76,371,000	75,507,000	+377,000	---	-864,000
Metal/nonmetal.....	29,245,000	28,753,000	29,193,000	29,985,000	+740,000	+1,232,000	+792,000
Standards development.....	928,000	897,000	897,000	897,000	-31,000	---	---
Assessments.....	1,901,000	1,755,000	1,755,000	1,755,000	-146,000	---	---
Educational policy and development.....	12,298,000	11,629,000	11,629,000	11,629,000	-669,000	---	---
Technical support.....	18,412,000	18,402,000	18,402,000	18,402,000	-10,000	---	---
Program administration.....	12,636,000	11,968,000	11,968,000	12,049,000	-587,000	+81,000	+81,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration....	150,550,000	148,911,000	150,215,000	150,224,000	-326,000	+1,313,000	+9,000

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Employment and Unemployment Statistics.....	55,355,000	50,428,000	---	55,428,000	+73,000	+5,000,000	+55,428,000
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds).....	(34,081,000)	(36,309,000)	---	(36,309,000)	(+2,228,000)	---	(+36,309,000)
Prices and cost of living.....	48,779,000	50,187,000	---	50,762,000	+1,983,000	+575,000	+50,762,000
Wages and industrial relations.....	16,694,000	17,361,000	---	17,896,000	+1,202,000	+535,000	+17,896,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1985 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recom- mendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Productivity and technology.....	4,680,000	4,797,000	---	4,920,000	+240,000	+123,000	+4,920,000
Economic growth and employment projections.....	2,959,000	3,138,000	---	3,205,000	+246,000	+67,000	+3,205,000
Executive direction and staff services.....	14,768,000	12,684,000	---	13,171,000	-1,597,000	+487,000	+13,171,000
Consumer Price Index Revision.....	9,625,000	13,258,000	---	13,258,000	+3,633,000	---	+13,258,000
Undistributed Federal funds.....	---	---	158,616,000	---	---	---	-158,616,000
Undistributed Trust funds.....	---	---	(36,309,000)	---	---	---	(-36,309,000)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	186,941,000	188,162,000	194,925,000	194,949,000	+8,008,000	+6,787,000	+24,000
Federal Funds.....	152,860,000	151,853,000	158,616,000	158,640,000	+5,780,000	+6,787,000	+24,000
Trust Funds.....	(34,081,000)	(36,309,000)	(36,309,000)	(36,309,000)	(+2,228,000)	---	---
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
SALARIES AND EXPENSES							
Executive direction.....	11,232,000	10,840,000	11,280,000	11,280,000	+48,000	+440,000	---
Legal services.....	39,598,000	39,677,000	39,878,000	39,878,000	+280,000	+201,000	---
Trust funds.....	(240,000)	(252,000)	(252,000)	(252,000)	(+12,000)	---	---
International labor affairs.....	4,794,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	-574,000	---	---
Administration and management.....	24,666,000	21,841,000	21,841,000	21,841,000	-2,825,000	---	---
Adjudication.....	11,693,000	11,124,000	11,124,000	11,124,000	-569,000	---	---
Promoting employment of the handicapped.....	2,129,000	2,136,000	2,136,000	1,000,000	-1,129,000	-1,136,000	-1,136,000
Women's Bureau.....	5,130,000	4,751,000	5,251,000	5,441,000	+311,000	+690,000	+190,000
Civil Rights Activities.....	3,268,000	2,896,000	3,307,000	3,383,000	+115,000	+487,000	+76,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	102,750,000	97,737,000	99,289,000	98,419,000	-4,331,000	+682,000	-870,000

Federal funds.....	102,510,000	97,485,000	99,037,000	98,167,000	-4,343,000	+682,000	-870,000
Trust funds.....	(240,000)	(252,000)	(252,000)	(252,000)	(+12,000)	---	---
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING							
Trust funds.....	(122,172,000)	(124,485,000)	(132,975,000)	(124,485,000)	(+2,313,000)	---	(-8,490,000)
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL							
Audit:							
Federal funds.....	22,655,000	17,487,000	22,655,000	20,743,000	-1,912,000	+3,256,000	-1,912,000
Trust funds.....	(3,755,000)	(1,541,000)	(3,755,000)	(1,541,000)	(-2,214,000)	---	(-2,214,000)
Investigation:							
Federal funds.....	5,504,000	5,862,000	5,504,000	6,077,000	+573,000	+215,000	+573,000
Trust funds.....	(545,000)	(620,000)	(545,000)	(620,000)	(+75,000)	---	(+75,000)
Office of Labor							
Racketeering.....	5,960,000	6,483,000	5,960,000	6,687,000	+727,000	+204,000	+727,000
Administration and management.....	5,204,000	4,538,000	5,204,000	4,629,000	-575,000	+91,000	-575,000
=====							
Total, Office of the Inspector General.....	43,623,000	36,531,000	43,623,000	40,297,000	-3,326,000	+3,766,000	-3,326,000
Federal funds.....	39,323,000	34,370,000	39,323,000	38,136,000	-1,187,000	+3,766,000	-1,187,000
Trust funds.....	(4,300,000)	(2,161,000)	(4,300,000)	(2,161,000)	(-2,139,000)	---	(-2,139,000)
=====							
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM.....	67,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	-20,000	---	---
=====							
Total, Departmental Management.....	268,612,000	258,800,000	275,934,000	263,248,000	-5,364,000	+4,448,000	-12,686,000
Federal funds.....	141,900,000	131,902,000	138,407,000	136,350,000	-5,550,000	+4,448,000	-2,057,000
Trust funds.....	(126,712,000)	(126,898,000)	(137,527,000)	(126,898,000)	(+186,000)	---	(-10,629,000)
=====							
Total, Labor Department.....	8,945,326,000	8,472,141,000	9,386,098,000	9,191,164,000	+245,838,000	+719,023,000	-194,934,000
Federal funds.....	6,312,475,000	5,828,673,000	6,676,633,000	6,506,299,000	+193,824,000	+677,626,000	-170,334,000
Trust funds.....	(2,632,851,000)	(2,643,468,000)	(2,709,465,000)	(2,684,865,000)	(+52,014,000)	(+41,397,000)	(-24,600,000)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)

TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.....	478,000,000	478,000,000	478,000,000	478,000,000	---	---	---
Black lung clinics 1/.....	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,500,000	+200,000	+200,000	+200,000
Home health demonstrations and trainings.....	3,000,000	---	---	3,000,000	---	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Hansen's disease services (Carville).....	18,881,000	19,103,000	19,103,000	19,103,000	+222,000	---	---
Federal employee occupational health.....	600,000	---	---	600,000	---	+600,000	+600,000
Reimbursable activities (non-add).....	(15,750,000)	---	(15,750,000)	---	(-15,750,000)	---	(-15,750,000)
Payment to Hawaii for treatment of Hansen's Dis...	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,300,000	+800,000	+800,000	+800,000
Health teaching facilities.....	1,228,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,228,000	---	+28,000	+28,000
Buildings and facilities.....	---	750,000	750,000	750,000	+750,000	---	---
Organ transplants.....	800,000	---	400,000	1,200,000	+400,000	+1,200,000	+900,000
Pediatric emergency care.....	2,000,000	---	---	---	-2,000,000	---	---
Nurse trainings:							
Advanced nurse trainings.....	16,450,000	---	16,450,000	16,500,000	+50,000	+16,500,000	+50,000
Nurse practitioner.....	12,000,000	---	12,000,000	12,000,000	---	+12,000,000	---
Special projects.....	9,500,000	---	9,500,000	9,500,000	---	+9,500,000	---
Traineeships.....	11,450,000	---	11,450,000	11,500,000	+50,000	+11,500,000	+50,000
Research grants.....	9,400,000	---	9,400,000	10,000,000	+600,000	+10,000,000	+600,000
Nurse Anesthetists.....	800,000	---	800,000	800,000	---	+800,000	---

Special projects for new purposes.....	---	---	---	2,700,000	+2,700,000	+2,700,000	+2,700,000
Faculty fellowships.....	---	---	---	1,100,000	+1,100,000	+1,100,000	+1,100,000
Subtotal: Nurse trainings.....	59,600,000	---	59,600,000	64,100,000	+4,500,000	+64,100,000	+4,500,000
Subtotal: Authorized activities.....	569,909,000	504,853,000	564,853,000	574,781,000	+4,872,000	+69,928,000	+9,928,000

UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

Health Care Delivery and Assistance:

Primary Care Block Grant:

Community health centers 1/.....	(383,000,000)	(360,000,000)	DEFER	(405,000,000)	(+22,000,000)	(+45,000,000)	(+405,000,000)
Migrant health 1/.....	(44,300,000)	(44,300,000)	DEFER	(46,500,000)	(+2,200,000)	(+2,200,000)	(+46,500,000)
Family planning 1/.....	(142,500,000)	(142,500,000)	DEFER	(142,500,000)	---	---	(+142,500,000)
Subtotal: Primary Care.....	(569,800,000)	(546,800,000)	DEFER	(594,000,000)	(+24,200,000)	(+47,200,000)	(+594,000,000)

Block grant program support.....	(2,060,000)	(1,009,000)	DEFER	---	(-2,060,000)	(-1,009,000)	---
National Health Service Corps.....	(45,726,000)	(45,793,000)	DEFER	(63,500,000)	(+17,774,000)	(+17,707,000)	(+63,500,000)
Direct operations.....	(40,940,000)	(27,136,000)	DEFER	(43,000,000)	(+2,060,000)	(+15,864,000)	(+43,000,000)

Total: Health Care Delivery & Assistance.....	(658,526,000)	(620,738,000)	DEFER	(700,500,000)	(+41,974,000)	(+79,762,000)	(+700,500,000)
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Health Professions:

Health professions student assistance:

Exceptional new scholarships.....	(7,000,000)	---	DEFER	(7,000,000)	---	(+7,000,000)	(+7,000,000)
National Health Service Scholarships.....	(2,300,000)	---	DEFER	(2,300,000)	---	(+2,300,000)	(+2,300,000)

Health professions institutional assistance:

Financial distress.....	(5,600,000)	---	DEFER	(5,600,000)	---	(+5,600,000)	(+5,600,000)
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Public health/health administration:

Public health sanitation.....	(5,000,000)	---	DEFER	(5,000,000)	---	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Health Administration grants.....	(1,500,000)	---	DEFER	(1,500,000)	---	(+1,500,000)	(+1,500,000)
Public Health traineeships.....	(3,000,000)	---	DEFER	(3,000,000)	---	(+3,000,000)	(+3,000,000)
Health Administration traineeships.....	(500,000)	---	DEFER	(500,000)	---	(+500,000)	(+500,000)
Preventive medicine residencies.....	(1,600,000)	---	DEFER	(1,600,000)	---	(+1,600,000)	(+1,600,000)

Subtotal: PH/HA.....	(11,600,000)	---	DEFER	(11,600,000)	---	(+11,600,000)	(+11,600,000)
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1/ Requested as a consolidated grant in President's budget.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Family Med/Gen Dentistry res. & trns.....	(35,950,000)	---	DEFER	(36,000,000)	(+50,000)	(+36,000,000)	(+36,000,000)
General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics.....	(18,450,000)	---	DEFER	(18,500,000)	(+50,000)	(+18,500,000)	(+18,500,000)
Family medicine departments.....	(7,500,000)	---	DEFER	(7,500,000)	---	(+7,500,000)	(+7,500,000)
Physician assistants.....	(4,800,000)	---	DEFER	(4,800,000)	---	(+4,800,000)	(+4,800,000)
Area health education centers.....	(18,000,000)	---	DEFER	(18,000,000)	---	(+18,000,000)	(+18,000,000)
Health professions data analysis.....	(2,000,000)	---	DEFER	(2,000,000)	---	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Disadvantaged Assistance.....	(24,000,000)	---	DEFER	(24,000,000)	---	(+24,000,000)	(+24,000,000)
Health professions spec ed initiatives.....	(3,000,000)	---	DEFER	(3,000,000)	---	(+3,000,000)	(+3,000,000)
Geriatric training initiative.....	(5,000,000)	---	DEFER	(5,000,000)	---	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Pacific Basin initiative.....	(2,500,000)	---	DEFER	---	(-2,500,000)	---	---
Nurse trainings:							
Fellowships.....	(2,000,000)	---	DEFER	(2,000,000)	---	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Center for Nursing Research.....	(5,000,000)	---	DEFER	---	(-5,000,000)	---	---
Health professions direct operations.....	(20,000,000)	(2,980,000)	DEFER	(23,000,000)	(+3,000,000)	(+20,020,000)	(+23,000,000)
Total: Health Professions.....	(174,700,000)	(2,980,000)	DEFER	(170,300,000)	(-4,400,000)	(+167,320,000)	(+170,300,000)
=====							
HMO and Resources Development:							
Health Planning.....	(64,986,000)	---	DEFER	(65,086,000)	(+100,000)	(+65,086,000)	(+65,086,000)
Direct operations.....	(13,714,000)	(14,648,000)	DEFER	(14,312,000)	(+598,000)	(-336,000)	(+14,312,000)
Total: HMO & Resources Development.....	(78,700,000)	(14,648,000)	DEFER	(79,398,000)	(+698,000)	(+64,750,000)	(+79,398,000)
Program management / Program support.....	(22,248,000)	(12,238,000)	DEFER	(23,000,000)	(+752,000)	(+10,762,000)	(+23,000,000)

Subtotal: Unauthorized activities.....	(934,174,000)	(650,604,000)	DEFER	(973,198,000)	(+39,024,000)	(+322,594,000)	(+973,198,000)
Total: Health Resources and Services.....	569,909,000	504,853,000	564,853,000	574,781,000	+4,872,000	+69,928,000	+9,928,000
Total: authorized and unauthorized.....	1,504,083,000	1,155,457,000	564,853,000	1,547,979,000	+43,896,000	+392,522,000	+983,126,000
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND.....	26,500,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	-1,500,000	---	---
HMO LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND:							
Capital contribution.....	1,720,000	---	---	---	-1,720,000	---	---
Loan disbursements (non-add).....	(2,600,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(-1,900,000)	---	---
HEAL.....	(250,000,000)	---	---	(275,000,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+275,000,000)	(+275,000,000)
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL							
DISEASE CONTROL							
Preventive Health Services Block Grant.....	89,500,000	89,525,000	89,525,000	93,441,000	+3,941,000	+3,916,000	+3,916,000
Prevention centers.....	---	---	---	3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Sexually transmitted diseases:							
Grants.....	43,768,000	45,510,000	45,510,000	47,512,000	+3,744,000	+2,002,000	+2,002,000
Direct operations.....	9,207,000	9,653,000	9,653,000	9,894,000	+687,000	+241,000	+241,000
Subtotal.....	52,975,000	55,163,000	55,163,000	57,406,000	+4,431,000	+2,243,000	+2,243,000
Immunization:							
Grants.....	42,256,000	42,400,000	42,400,000	44,859,000	+2,603,000	+2,459,000	+2,459,000
Direct operations.....	7,991,000	8,128,000	8,128,000	8,343,000	+352,000	+215,000	+215,000
Vaccine stockpile.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	54,247,000	54,528,000	54,528,000	57,202,000	+2,955,000	+2,674,000	+2,674,000
Infectious disease.....	60,102,000	80,717,000	80,717,000	101,698,000	+41,596,000	+20,981,000	+20,981,000
Tuberculosis grants.....	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	---	+5,000,000	---
Chronic & environmental disease prevention.....	28,198,000	24,425,000	29,425,000	30,674,000	+2,476,000	+6,249,000	+1,249,000
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):							
Research.....	57,413,000	58,923,000	58,923,000	60,495,000	+3,082,000	+1,572,000	+1,572,000
Trainings.....	8,760,000	---	8,760,000	8,760,000	---	+8,760,000	---
Subtotal: NIOSH.....	66,173,000	58,923,000	67,683,000	69,255,000	+3,082,000	+10,332,000	+1,572,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Epidemic services.....	48,477,000	50,726,000	50,726,000	51,300,000	+2,823,000	+574,000	+574,000
Buildings and facilities.....	6,310,000	3,797,000	3,797,000	4,625,000	-1,685,000	+828,000	+828,000
Program management.....	3,042,000	3,096,000	3,096,000	3,176,000	+134,000	+80,000	+80,000
User fees.....	---	-466,000	-466,000	---	---	+466,000	+466,000
User fees (non-add).....	---	---	---	(1,266,000)	(+1,266,000)	(+1,266,000)	(+1,266,000)
Undistributed.....	---	---	2,000,000	---	---	---	-2,000,000
Total, Disease Control.....	414,024,000	420,434,000	441,194,000	476,777,000	+62,753,000	+56,343,000	+35,583,000
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH							
National Cancer Institute:							
Authorized activities.....	1,160,333,000	1,097,641,000	1,221,590,000	1,234,217,000	+73,884,000	+136,576,000	+12,627,000
Construction.....	(6,500,000)	(3,000,000)	DEFER	(6,500,000)	---	(+3,500,000)	(+6,500,000)
Research training.....	(30,838,000)	(30,838,000)	DEFER	(30,838,000)	---	---	(+30,838,000)
Total, NCI.....	1,197,671,000	1,131,479,000	1,221,590,000	1,271,555,000	+73,884,000	+140,076,000	+49,965,000
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute:							
Authorized activities.....	761,490,000	733,941,000	812,882,000	820,146,000	+58,656,000	+86,205,000	+7,264,000
Construction.....	(3,300,000)	---	DEFER	(3,300,000)	---	(+3,300,000)	(+3,300,000)
Research training.....	(40,206,000)	(40,206,000)	DEFER	(40,206,000)	---	---	(+40,206,000)
Total, NHLBI.....	804,996,000	774,147,000	812,882,000	863,652,000	+58,656,000	+89,505,000	+50,770,000
National Institute of Dental Research:							
Authorized activities.....	96,374,000	90,116,000	97,691,000	99,166,000	+2,792,000	+9,050,000	+1,475,000

Research training.....	(4,562,000)	(4,562,000)	DEFER	(4,562,000)	---	---	(+4,562,000)
Total: NIDR.....	100,936,000	94,678,000	97,691,000	103,728,000	+2,792,000	+9,050,000	+6,037,000
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases:							
Authorized activities.....	512,796,000	494,886,000	541,298,000	539,194,000	+26,398,000	+44,308,000	-2,104,000
Research training.....	(26,730,000)	(26,730,000)	DEFER	(26,730,000)	---	---	(+26,730,000)
Total: NIADDK.....	539,526,000	521,616,000	541,298,000	565,924,000	+26,398,000	+44,308,000	+24,626,000
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke:							
Authorized activities.....	382,506,000	362,362,000	418,590,000	415,364,000	+32,858,000	+53,002,000	-3,226,000
Research training.....	(13,153,000)	(13,153,000)	DEFER	(13,153,000)	---	---	(+13,153,000)
Total: NINCDS.....	395,659,000	375,515,000	418,590,000	428,517,000	+32,858,000	+53,002,000	+9,927,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases:							
Authorized activities.....	356,960,000	347,431,000	371,941,000	418,071,000	+61,111,000	+70,640,000	+46,130,000
Research training.....	(11,382,000)	(11,382,000)	DEFER	(11,382,000)	---	---	(+11,382,000)
Total: NIAID.....	368,342,000	358,813,000	371,941,000	429,453,000	+61,111,000	+70,640,000	+57,512,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences:							
Authorized activities.....	425,096,000	401,133,000	455,593,000	453,151,000	+28,055,000	+52,018,000	-2,442,000
Research training.....	(57,721,000)	(57,721,000)	DEFER	(57,721,000)	---	---	(+57,721,000)
Total: NIGMS.....	482,817,000	458,854,000	455,593,000	510,872,000	+28,055,000	+52,018,000	+55,279,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development:							
Authorized activities.....	296,494,000	280,381,000	306,812,000	309,170,000	+12,676,000	+28,789,000	+2,358,000
Research training.....	(13,901,000)	(13,901,000)	DEFER	(13,901,000)	---	---	(+13,901,000)
Total: NICHD.....	310,395,000	294,282,000	306,812,000	323,071,000	+12,676,000	+28,789,000	+16,259,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
National Eye Institute:							
Authorized activities.....	173,268,000	156,438,000	188,988,000	178,805,000	+5,537,000	+22,367,000	-10,183,000
Research training.....	(5,231,000)	(5,231,000)	DEFER	(5,231,000)	---	---	(+5,231,000)
Total: NEI.....	178,499,000	161,669,000	188,988,000	184,036,000	+5,537,000	+22,367,000	-4,952,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences:							
Authorized activities.....	185,288,000	175,177,000	188,319,000	190,411,000	+5,123,000	+15,234,000	+2,092,000
Research training.....	(8,502,000)	(8,502,000)	DEFER	(8,502,000)	---	---	(+8,502,000)
Total: NIEHS.....	193,790,000	183,679,000	188,319,000	198,913,000	+5,123,000	+15,234,000	+10,594,000
National Institute on Aging:							
Authorized activities.....	140,143,000	130,734,000	149,067,000	149,476,000	+9,333,000	+18,742,000	+409,000
Research training.....	(4,642,000)	(4,642,000)	DEFER	(4,642,000)	---	---	(+4,642,000)
Total: NIA.....	144,785,000	135,376,000	149,067,000	154,118,000	+9,333,000	+18,742,000	+5,051,000
Research Resources:							
Authorized activities.....	304,579,000	262,149,000	304,579,000	304,664,000	+85,000	+42,515,000	+85,000
Research training.....	(1,075,000)	(1,075,000)	DEFER	(1,075,000)	---	---	(+1,075,000)
Total: Research Resources.....	305,654,000	263,224,000	304,579,000	305,739,000	+85,000	+42,515,000	+1,160,000
John E. Fogarty International Center.....	11,529,000	11,464,000	11,529,000	11,606,000	+77,000	+142,000	+77,000
National Library of Medicine:							
Authorized activities.....	46,972,000	46,334,000	46,972,000	52,210,000	+5,238,000	+5,876,000	+5,238,000

Assistance to medical libraries.....	(7,790,000)	(7,790,000)	DEFER	(7,790,000)	---	---	(+7,790,000)
Total: MLM.....	54,762,000	54,124,000	46,972,000	60,000,000	+5,238,000	+5,876,000	+13,028,000
Office of the Director.....	37,131,000	36,591,000	117,085,000	37,574,000	+443,000	+983,000	-79,511,000
Buildings and facilities.....	21,730,000	5,000,000	14,900,000	14,900,000	-6,830,000	+9,900,000	---
Total: National Institutes of Health(authorized)	4,912,689,000	4,631,778,000	5,247,836,000	5,228,125,000	+315,436,000	+596,347,000	-19,711,000
Total: Unauthorized.....	(235,533,000)	(228,733,000)	DEFER	(235,533,000)	---	(+6,800,000)	(+235,533,000)
Total: NIH authorized and unauthorized.....	5,148,222,000	4,860,511,000	5,247,836,000	5,463,658,000	+315,436,000	+603,147,000	+215,822,000

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant:

State grants.....	490,000,000	490,000,000	490,000,000	490,000,000	---	---	---
State planning.....	2,500,000	---	---	2,500,000	---	+2,500,000	+2,500,000
Block grant program support.....	1,028,000	1,028,000	1,028,000	1,028,000	---	---	---
Subtotal: Block Grant.....	493,528,000	491,028,000	491,028,000	493,528,000	---	+2,500,000	+2,500,000

Mental Health:

Mental Health Services Demonstrations (CSP).....	10,500,000	---	10,500,000	14,000,000	+3,500,000	+14,000,000	+3,500,000
Research	193,342,000	191,178,000	209,979,000	216,500,000	+23,158,000	+25,322,000	+6,521,000
Research trainings.....	(18,000,000)	(18,000,000)	DEFER	(18,000,000)	---	---	(+18,000,000)
Clinical trainings.....	22,000,000	---	8,000,000	24,000,000	+2,000,000	+24,000,000	+16,000,000
Direct operations.....	34,413,000	32,397,000	32,897,000	35,758,000	+1,345,000	+3,361,000	+2,861,000
Protection and advocacy.....	---	---	---	10,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000

Subtotal: mental health.....	260,255,000	223,575,000	261,376,000	300,258,000	+40,003,000	+76,683,000	+38,882,000
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Drug Abuse:

Research	64,320,000	68,760,000	65,539,000	83,896,000	+19,576,000	+15,136,000	+18,357,000
Research trainings.....	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	DEFER	(1,500,000)	---	---	(+1,500,000)
Direct operations.....	15,305,000	14,282,000	14,282,000	17,105,000	+1,800,000	+2,823,000	+2,823,000

Subtotal: drug abuse.....	79,625,000	83,042,000	79,821,000	101,001,000	+21,376,000	+17,959,000	+21,180,000
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**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Alcoholism:							
Research	48,509,000	52,787,000	54,259,000	61,102,000	+12,593,000	+8,315,000	+6,843,000
Research training.....	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	DEFER	(1,500,000)	---	---	(+1,500,000)
Direct operations.....	11,958,000	10,880,000	10,880,000	11,958,000	---	+1,078,000	+1,078,000
Subtotal, alcoholism.....	60,467,000	63,667,000	65,139,000	73,060,000	+12,593,000	+9,393,000	+7,921,000
Buildings and facilities.....	---	100,000	100,000	100,000	+100,000	---	---
Program management, ADAMHA.....	6,592,000	6,173,000	6,173,000	6,592,000	---	+419,000	+419,000
Total, Authorized.....	900,467,000	867,585,000	903,637,000	974,539,000	+74,072,000	+106,954,000	+70,902,000
Total, Unauthorized.....	(21,000,000)	(21,000,000)	DEFER	(21,000,000)	---	---	(+21,000,000)
Total, Authorized and Unauthorized.....	921,467,000	888,585,000	903,637,000	995,539,000	+74,072,000	+106,954,000	+91,902,000
ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL:							
Total obligations.....	126,743,000	132,923,000	132,923,000	132,923,000	+6,180,000	---	---
Less reimbursements.....	-78,148,000	-89,227,000	-89,227,000	-89,227,000	-11,079,000	---	---
Subtotal, St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	48,595,000	43,696,000	43,696,000	43,696,000	-4,899,000	---	---
Total, ADAMHA.....	949,062,000	911,281,000	947,333,000	1,018,235,000	+69,173,000	+106,954,000	+70,902,000

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT

Research, Statistics and Technology:

Health Services Research:

Research.....	14,435,000	14,590,000	14,590,000	14,590,000	+155,000	---	---
Trust funds.....	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	(3,500,000)	(+2,450,000)	(+2,450,000)	(+2,450,000)
Program support.....	2,024,000	1,852,000	1,852,000	1,852,000	-172,000	---	---
Subtotal.....	17,509,000	17,492,000	17,492,000	19,942,000	+2,433,000	+2,450,000	+2,450,000

Health Statistics:

Program operations.....	39,258,000	45,491,000	41,032,000	45,491,000	+6,233,000	---	+4,459,000
Program support.....	3,472,000	3,193,000	3,193,000	3,193,000	-279,000	---	---
Subtotal.....	42,730,000	48,684,000	44,225,000	48,684,000	+5,954,000	---	+4,459,000

Adolescent family life.....	(14,863,000)	(14,729,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Smoking and health.....	3,538,000	3,526,000	3,526,000	3,000,000	-538,000	-526,000	-526,000
Health promotion.....	3,645,000	3,539,000	3,539,000	3,000,000	-645,000	-539,000	-539,000
Physical fitness and sports.....	1,364,000	1,379,000	1,379,000	1,000,000	-364,000	-379,000	-379,000
Public Health Service Management.....	19,885,000	18,510,000	18,510,000	18,510,000	-1,375,000	---	---
Total, PHS management.....	87,621,000	92,080,000	87,621,000	90,636,000	+3,015,000	-1,444,000	+3,015,000

RETIREMENT PAY AND MED. BENEFITS FOR COMM. OFFICERS

Retirement payments.....	59,803,000	70,169,000	70,169,000	70,169,000	+10,366,000	---	---
Survivors benefits.....	3,026,000	3,564,000	3,564,000	3,564,000	+538,000	---	---
Dependent's medical care.....	9,292,000	9,781,000	9,781,000	9,781,000	+489,000	---	---
Contingency reserve.....	---	16,188,000	---	---	---	-16,188,000	---
Legislative proposal.....	---	-2,573,000	-2,573,000	-2,573,000	-2,573,000	---	---
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits.....	72,121,000	97,129,000	80,941,000	80,941,000	+8,820,000	-16,188,000	---
Total, Public Health Service.....	7,033,646,000	6,682,555,000	7,394,778,000	7,494,495,000	+460,849,000	+811,940,000	+99,717,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)			
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION								
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID								
Medicaid current law benefits.....	20,639,831,000	23,382,959,000	22,442,753,000	23,010,552,000	+2,370,721,000	-372,407,000	+567,799,000	
State and local administration.....	1,214,660,000	1,247,716,000	1,247,716,000	1,284,940,000	+70,280,000	+37,224,000	+37,224,000	
Subtotal, current law.....	21,854,491,000	24,630,675,000	23,690,469,000	24,295,492,000	+2,441,001,000	-335,183,000	+605,023,000	
=====								
Legislative proposals:								
GMP deficit limit (cap payments).....	---	+888,300,000	---	---	---	+888,300,000	---	
State and local admin cost freeze.....	---	-51,906,000	---	---	---	+51,906,000	---	
Subtotal, legislative proposals.....	---	-940,206,000	---	---	---	+940,206,000	---	
Total, MEDICAID current year program level.....	21,854,491,000	23,690,469,000	23,690,469,000	24,295,492,000	+2,441,001,000	+605,023,000	+605,023,000	
=====								
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	-5,561,000,000	-5,980,000,000	-5,980,000,000	-5,980,000,000	-419,000,000	---	---	
=====								
Total appropriation, current request.....	16,293,491,000	17,710,469,000	17,710,469,000	18,315,492,000	+2,022,001,000	+605,023,000	+605,023,000	
Subsequent year advance appropriation.....	5,980,000,000	6,500,000,000	6,500,000,000	6,500,000,000	+520,000,000	---	---	
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS								
Supplemental medical insurance.....	17,898,000,000	19,002,000,000	19,002,000,000	18,197,000,000	+299,000,000	-805,000,000	-805,000,000	

	86,000,000	91,000,000	91,000,000	91,000,000	+5,000,000	---	---
Military Service Credits.....	762,000,000	554,000,000	554,000,000	554,000,000	-208,000,000	---	---
Hospital insurance for uninsured.....	4,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	+8,000,000	---	---
Federal uninsured payment.....	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total: Payment to Trust Funds.....	18,750,000,000	19,659,000,000	19,659,000,000	18,854,000,000	+104,000,000	-805,000,000	-805,000,000

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

						+7,700,000	+6,000,000
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:						---	---
Federal funds.....	22,000,000	14,300,000	16,000,000	22,000,000		(+4,300,000)	---
Trust funds.....	(12,000,000)	(7,700,000)	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)			---
	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----
	34,000,000	22,000,000	28,000,000	34,000,000		+12,000,000	+6,000,000
Subtotal: Research and evaluation.....							
	(852,600,000)	(920,000,000)	(957,000,000)	(970,000,000)	(+117,400,000)	(+50,000,000)	(+13,000,000)
Medicare Contractors (Trust Funds) 1/.....	(20,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(-5,000,000)	---	---
Contingency fund (Trust Fund).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(872,600,000)	(935,000,000)	(972,000,000)	(985,000,000)	(+112,400,000)	(+50,000,000)	(+13,000,000)
Subtotal: Contractors.....							
State Certification:							
Medicare certification: trust funds 2/.....	(47,074,000)	(48,434,000)	(48,434,000)	(51,034,000)	(+3,960,000)	(+2,600,000)	(+2,600,000)
General program support: federal funds.....	2,685,000	1,325,000	1,325,000	3,250,000	+565,000	+1,925,000	+1,925,000
End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Networks (trust funds).	(4,837,000)	---	(4,837,000)	(4,837,000)	---	(+4,837,000)	---
Federal Administration:							
Federal funds.....	72,030,000	68,633,000	70,860,000	70,283,000	-1,747,000	+1,650,000	-577,000
Trust funds.....	(149,197,000)	(141,664,000)	(145,837,000)	(145,014,000)	(-4,183,000)	(+3,350,000)	(-823,000)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	221,227,000	210,297,000	216,697,000	215,297,000	-5,930,000	+5,000,000	-1,400,000
Subtotal: Federal Administration.....							
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	1,182,423,000	1,217,056,000	1,271,293,000	1,293,418,000	+110,995,000	+76,362,000	+22,125,000
Total: Program management.....	96,715,000	84,258,000	88,185,000	95,533,000	-1,182,000	+11,275,000	+7,348,000
Federal funds.....	(1,085,708,000)	(1,132,798,000)	(1,183,108,000)	(1,197,885,000)	(+112,177,000)	(+65,087,000)	(+14,777,000)
Trust funds.....	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

1/ Does not incl. \$45 m. in FY 85 from PL 97-248.

2/ Medicaid funds totalling 39,610,000 in 1985 and 46,785,000 in 1986 appropriated in 'Grants to States'.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Total, Health Care Financing Administration:							
Federal funds:							
Current year.....	35,140,206,000	37,453,727,000	37,457,654,000	37,265,025,000	+2,124,819,000	-188,702,000	-192,629,000
Subsequent year advance.....	5,980,000,000	6,500,000,000	6,500,000,000	6,500,000,000	+520,000,000	---	---
Trust funds.....	(1,085,708,000)	(1,132,798,000)	(1,183,108,000)	(1,197,885,000)	(+112,177,000)	(+65,087,000)	(+14,777,000)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS.....	4,012,722,000	497,008,000	497,008,000	497,008,000	-3,515,714,000	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS							
Benefit payments.....	1,015,000,000	959,389,000	991,389,000	959,389,000	-55,611,000	---	-32,000,000
Administration.....	9,131,000	6,519,000	6,519,000	6,519,000	-2,612,000	---	---
Legislative proposals.....	---	32,000,000	---	32,000,000	+32,000,000	---	+32,000,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Subtotal, Black Lung, program level.....	1,024,131,000	997,908,000	997,908,000	997,908,000	-26,223,000	---	---
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	---	-270,000,000	-270,000,000	-270,000,000	-270,000,000	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Black Lung, current request.....	1,024,131,000	727,908,000	727,908,000	727,908,000	-296,223,000	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Apprn. available from subsequent year.....	12,389,000	---	---	---	-12,389,000	---	---
Apprn. available in prior year.....	---	-12,389,000	-12,389,000	-12,389,000	-12,389,000	---	---
Subsequent year advance appropriation.....	270,000,000	270,000,000	270,000,000	270,000,000	---	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

Federal benefit payments.....	8,399,496,000	9,040,551,000	9,040,551,000	9,040,551,000	+641,055,000	---	---
Beneficiary services.....	5,000,000	6,800,000	6,800,000	6,800,000	+1,800,000	---	---
Federal fiscal liability.....	21,115,000	---	---	---	-21,115,000	---	---
Administration.....	936,175,000	1,010,507,000	1,010,507,000	1,010,507,000	+74,332,000	---	---
Subtotal, Supplemental Security Income, program.....	9,361,786,000	10,057,858,000	10,057,858,000	10,057,858,000	+696,072,000	---	---
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	---	-2,345,769,000	-2,345,769,000	-2,345,769,000	-2,345,769,000	---	---
Total, SSI, current request.....	9,361,786,000	7,712,089,000	7,712,089,000	7,712,089,000	-1,649,697,000	---	---
Apprn. available in prior year.....	-328,618,000	-176,868,000	-176,868,000	-176,868,000	+151,750,000	---	---
Apprn. available from subsequent year.....	176,868,000	---	---	---	-176,868,000	---	---
Subsequent year advance appropriation.....	2,345,769,000	2,339,250,000	2,339,250,000	2,339,250,000	-6,519,000	---	---

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

AFDC benefit payments.....	7,219,925,000	7,844,316,000	7,844,316,000	7,844,316,000	+624,391,000	---	+180,000,000
Adult categories.....	14,014,000	13,743,000	13,743,000	13,743,000	-271,000	---	---
Emergency assistance.....	56,100,000	70,100,000	70,100,000	70,100,000	+14,000,000	---	---
State and local administrations.....	908,083,000	982,416,000	982,416,000	982,416,000	+74,333,000	---	---
Admin. and training, Territories.....	5,717,000	6,077,000	6,077,000	6,077,000	+360,000	---	---
Repatriation.....	1,520,000	1,069,000	1,069,000	1,069,000	-451,000	---	---
Research & evaluation.....	2,575,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	+350,000	---	---
Federal administration.....	34,760,000	33,932,000	33,932,000	33,932,000	-828,000	---	---
Legislative proposals.....	---	-180,000,000	---	---	---	+180,000,000	---
Subtotal, current year program level.....	8,242,694,000	8,774,578,000	8,774,578,000	8,954,578,000	+711,884,000	+180,000,000	+180,000,000
Less funds advanced in previous years.....	-2,073,000,000	-2,095,000,000	-2,095,000,000	-2,095,000,000	-22,000,000	---	---
Total, Assistance Payments, current request.....	6,169,694,000	6,679,578,000	6,679,578,000	6,859,578,000	+689,884,000	+180,000,000	+180,000,000
Appropriation available in prior year.....	-580,115,000	-620,316,000	-620,316,000	-620,316,000	-40,201,000	---	---
Apprn. available from subsequent year.....	620,316,000	---	---	---	-620,316,000	---	---
Subsequent year advance appropriation.....	2,095,000,000	2,193,754,000	2,193,754,000	2,193,754,000	+98,754,000	---	---

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)			
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT								
Program level, current law.....	631,000,000	592,601,000	592,601,000	592,601,000	-42,399,000	---	---	
Less funds advanced in previous years.....	-138,000,000	-160,000,000	-160,000,000	-160,000,000	-22,000,000	---	---	
Current request, Child Support Enforcement.....	497,000,000	432,601,000	432,601,000	432,601,000	-64,399,000	---	---	
Subsequent year advance appropriation.....	160,000,000	170,750,000	170,750,000	170,750,000	+10,750,000	---	---	
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE 1/								
Energy Assistance Block Grant.....	2,097,704,000	2,097,840,000	2,097,765,000	2,097,765,000	+61,000	-75,000	---	
Federal Administration.....	2,296,000	2,235,000	2,235,000	2,235,000	-61,000	---	---	
Subtotal, Energy assistance.....	2,100,000,000	2,100,075,000	2,100,000,000	2,100,000,000	---	-75,000	---	
=====								
OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT								
Refugee and Entrant Assistance								
Cash and medical assistance.....	(247,157,000)	(221,654,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
State administration.....	(40,000,000)	(33,249,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
Social services.....	(71,700,000)	(44,802,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
Voluntary agency program.....	(4,000,000)	(2,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
Education assistance for children.....	(16,600,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
Preventive health.....	(8,400,000)	(9,032,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	

Targeted assistance.....	(50,000,000)	---	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Federal Administration.....	(6,405,000)	(6,025,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Total, Refugee Resettlement.....	(444,262,000)	(316,762,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Trust Funds)...	(3,786,260,000)	(3,992,486,000)	(4,022,486,000)	(3,992,486,000)	(4206,226,000)	---	(-30,000,000)
Total, Social Security Administration:							
Federal funds:							
Current year.....	23,066,173,000	17,339,686,000	17,339,611,000	17,519,611,000	-5,546,562,000	+179,925,000	+180,000,000
Subsequent year advance appropriations..	4,870,769,000	4,973,754,000	4,973,754,000	4,973,754,000	+102,985,000	---	---
Trust funds.....	(3,786,260,000)	(3,992,486,000)	(4,022,486,000)	(3,992,486,000)	(4206,226,000)	---	(-30,000,000)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES							
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX).....	2,725,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	-25,000,000	---	---
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES							
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:							
Head start.....	1,074,959,000	1,075,059,000	1,087,059,000	1,075,059,000	+100,000	---	-12,000,000
Child abuse:							
State grants.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	---	---	---
Discretionary activities.....	14,000,000	10,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	---	+4,000,000	---
Challenge grants.....	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000	---	---
Runaway youth.....	23,250,000	23,250,000	23,250,000	23,250,000	---	---	---
Dependent Care Plannings and Development.....	---	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Family violence.....	6,000,000	---	---	5,000,000	-1,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Subtotal, CY & Families.....	1,135,209,000	1,120,309,000	1,136,309,000	1,134,309,000	-900,000	+14,000,000	-2,000,000
Programs for the Aged:							
Grants to States:							
Supportive Services and Centers.....	265,000,000	265,000,000	265,000,000	265,000,000	---	---	---

1/ President's budget proposes legislation to offset \$809,476,000 with oil overcharge recoveries.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Nutrition:							
Congregate meals.....	336,000,000	336,000,000	336,000,000	336,000,000	---	---	---
Home-delivered meals.....	67,900,000	67,900,000	67,900,000	67,900,000	---	---	---
Grants to Indians.....	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	---	---	---
Research, training, and special projects.....	25,000,000	12,500,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	---	+12,500,000	---
Federal Council on Aging.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	---	---	---
Subtotal, Aging programs.....	701,600,000	689,100,000	701,600,000	701,600,000	---	+12,500,000	---
Developmental disabilities program:							
State grants.....	50,250,000	50,250,000	50,250,000	53,400,000	+3,150,000	+3,150,000	+3,150,000
Protection and advocacy.....	13,750,000	13,750,000	13,750,000	14,600,000	+850,000	+850,000	+850,000
Special projects.....	2,700,000	---	2,700,000	2,800,000	+100,000	+2,800,000	+100,000
University affiliated facilities.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,600,000	+600,000	+600,000	+600,000
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities.....	75,700,000	73,000,000	75,700,000	80,400,000	+4,700,000	+7,400,000	+4,700,000
Native American Programs.....	29,000,000	27,300,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	---	+1,700,000	---
Program direction.....	64,842,000	59,458,000	61,113,000	61,113,000	-3,729,000	+1,655,000	---
Total, Human Development Services.....	2,006,351,000	1,969,167,000	2,003,722,000	2,006,422,000	+71,000	+37,255,000	+2,700,000
FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES							
Discretionary activities:							
Child welfare assistance.....	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	240,000,000	+40,000,000	+40,000,000	+40,000,000

Child welfare trainings.....	3,823,000	3,823,000	3,823,000	3,823,000	---	---	---
Adoption opportunities.....	2,000,000	1,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	---	+600,000	---
Child welfare research.....	11,825,000	8,400,000	11,825,000	12,000,000	+175,000	+3,600,000	+175,000
Subtotal.....	217,648,000	213,623,000	217,648,000	257,823,000	+40,175,000	+44,200,000	+40,175,000
Entitlement activities:							
Foster care.....	517,223,000	485,423,000	485,423,000	507,641,000	-9,582,000	+22,218,000	+22,218,000
Adoption assistance.....	35,351,000	41,948,000	41,948,000	41,948,000	+6,597,000	---	---
Subtotal.....	552,574,000	527,371,000	527,371,000	549,589,000	-2,985,000	+22,218,000	+22,218,000
Total, Family Social Services.....	770,222,000	740,994,000	745,019,000	807,412,000	+37,190,000	+66,418,000	+62,393,000
=====							
WORK INCENTIVES							
Grants to States.....	256,760,000	---	242,000,000	256,760,000	---	+256,760,000	+14,760,000
Program direction and evaluation.....	10,000,000	---	8,000,000	10,000,000	---	+10,000,000	+2,000,000
Total, Work incentives.....	266,760,000	---	250,000,000	266,760,000	---	+266,760,000	+16,760,000
=====							
Total, Asst. Sec. for Human Development	5,768,333,000	5,410,161,000	5,698,741,000	5,780,594,000	+12,261,000	+370,433,000	+81,853,000
=====							
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT							
Grants to States.....	335,000,000	---	326,700,000	335,000,000	---	+335,000,000	+8,300,000
Discretionary funds.....	33,135,000	---	31,000,000	33,135,000	---	+33,135,000	+2,135,000
Program support.....	4,300,000	3,923,000	4,000,000	4,300,000	---	+377,000	+300,000
Total, Community Services appropriation.....	372,435,000	3,923,000	361,700,000	372,435,000	---	+368,512,000	+10,735,000
=====							
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:							
Federal funds.....	132,924,000	123,949,000	123,949,000	139,949,000	+7,025,000	+16,000,000	+16,000,000
Trust funds.....	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	---	---	---
Total, Departmental management.....	140,924,000	131,949,000	131,949,000	147,949,000	+7,025,000	+16,000,000	+16,000,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)			
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:								
Federal activities:								
Federal funds.....	53,037,000	42,219,000	42,219,000	42,219,000	-10,818,000	---	---	
Trust funds.....	(20,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	---	---	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Total, Inspector General.....	73,037,000	72,219,000	72,219,000	72,219,000	-818,000	---	---	
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:								
Federal funds.....	17,850,000	15,636,000	15,636,000	16,259,000	-1,591,000	+623,000	+623,000	
Trust funds.....	(2,350,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(+1,650,000)	---	---	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Total, Civil Rights.....	20,200,000	19,636,000	19,636,000	20,259,000	+59,000	+623,000	+623,000	
POLICY RESEARCH.....								
	9,750,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	6,000,000	-3,750,000	---	-500,000	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Total, Departmental management:								
Federal funds.....	213,561,000	187,804,000	188,304,000	204,427,000	-9,134,000	+16,623,000	+16,123,000	
Trust funds.....	(30,350,000)	(42,000,000)	(42,000,000)	(42,000,000)	(+11,650,000)	---	---	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Total, Department of Health and Human Services:								
Federal Funds (all years).....	82,445,123,000	78,551,610,000	79,914,542,000	80,110,341,000	-2,334,782,000	+1,558,731,000	+195,799,000	
Current year.....	(71,594,354,000)	(67,077,856,000)	(68,440,788,000)	(68,636,587,000)	(-2,957,767,000)	(+1,558,731,000)	(+195,799,000)	
Subsequent year advances.....	(10,850,769,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(+622,985,000)	---	---	
Trust funds.....	(4,904,868,000)	(5,168,334,000)	(5,248,644,000)	(5,237,371,000)	(+332,503,000)	(+69,037,000)	(-11,273,000)	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	

TITLE III--DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

Grants for the Disadvantaged (Chapter 1):

Grants to local educational agencies.....	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000	---	---	---
State agency programs:							
Migrants.....	264,524,000	222,976,000	264,524,000	264,524,000	---	+41,548,000	---
Handicapped.....	150,170,000	150,170,000	150,170,000	150,170,000	---	---	---
Neglected and delinquent.....	32,616,000	32,616,000	32,616,000	32,616,000	---	---	---
State administration.....	35,607,000	35,607,000	35,607,000	35,607,000	---	---	---
Evaluation and technical assistance.....	5,246,000	5,246,000	5,246,000	5,246,000	---	---	---
Total, Chapter 1.....	3,688,163,000	3,646,615,000	3,688,163,000	3,688,163,000	---	+41,548,000	---

Migrant education:

High school equivalency program.....	6,300,000	---	6,300,000	6,300,000	---	+6,300,000	---
College assistance migrant program.....	1,200,000	---	1,200,000	1,200,000	---	+1,200,000	---
Total, Compensatory Education programs.....	3,695,663,000	3,646,615,000	3,695,663,000	3,695,663,000	---	+49,048,000	---

IMPACT AID

Maintenance and operations:

Payments for 'a' children.....	513,000,000	513,000,000	513,000,000	513,000,000	---	---	---
Payments for 'b' children.....	130,000,000	---	130,000,000	79,000,000	-51,000,000	+79,000,000	-51,000,000
Special provisions (Section 2).....	22,000,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	20,000,000	-2,000,000	---	-2,000,000
Subtotal.....	665,000,000	533,000,000	665,000,000	612,000,000	-53,000,000	+79,000,000	-53,000,000
Disaster assistance.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	---	---	---
Construction.....	20,000,000	---	20,000,000	10,000,000	-10,000,000	+10,000,000	-10,000,000
Total.....	695,000,000	543,000,000	695,000,000	632,000,000	-63,000,000	+89,000,000	-63,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1985 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recom- mendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SPECIAL PROGRAMS							
Improving School Programs (Charter 2):							
State block grants.....	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	---	---	---
Secretary's discretionary fund:							
Inexpensive book distribution (including RIF).....	7,000,000	---	7,000,000	7,000,000	---	+7,000,000	---
Arts in education.....	3,157,000	---	3,157,000	3,157,000	---	+3,157,000	---
Alcohol and drug abuse education.....	3,000,000	---	3,000,000	3,000,000	---	+3,000,000	---
Law related education.....	2,000,000	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	---	+2,000,000	---
National Diffusion Network.....	10,700,000	---	10,700,000	10,700,000	---	+10,700,000	---
Discretionary projects.....	6,052,000	31,909,000	6,052,000	6,052,000	---	-25,857,000	---
Subtotal, Secretary's discretionary fund....	31,909,000	31,909,000	31,909,000	31,909,000	---	---	---
Total, Chapter 2.....	531,909,000	531,909,000	531,909,000	531,909,000	---	---	---
=====							
Other Special Programs:							
Trainings and advisory services (Civil Rights IVA).....	24,000,000	16,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	---	+8,000,000	---
Follow through.....	10,000,000	---	7,500,000	7,500,000	-2,500,000	+7,500,000	---
Territorial teacher trainings assistance.....	2,000,000	---	2,000,000	2,000,000	---	+2,000,000	---
General assistance for the Virgin Islands.....	2,700,000	---	2,700,000	5,000,000	+2,300,000	+5,000,000	+2,300,000
Ellender fellowships.....	1,500,000	---	1,500,000	1,700,000	+200,000	+1,700,000	+200,000
Women's educational equity.....	6,000,000	---	6,000,000	6,000,000	---	+6,000,000	---
Science and mathematics education:							
State grants.....	90,100,000	90,100,000	---	81,090,000	-9,010,000	-9,010,000	+81,090,000

Secretary's discretionary fund.....	9,900,000	9,900,000	---	8,910,000	-990,000	-990,000	+8,910,000
Subtotal.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	---	90,000,000	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	+90,000,000
Magnet schools.....	75,000,000	---	75,000,000	75,000,000	---	+75,000,000	---
Excellence in education.....	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	---	-5,000,000	---	-5,000,000
LEAD.....	---	---	---	10,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
Subtotal, Other special programs.....	226,200,000	116,000,000	123,700,000	221,200,000	-5,000,000	+105,200,000	+97,500,000
Total, Special programs.....	758,109,000	647,909,000	655,609,000	753,109,000	-5,000,000	+105,200,000	+97,500,000

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

Bilingual programs.....	95,099,000	104,165,000	95,099,000	100,000,000	+4,901,000	-4,165,000	+4,901,000
Trainings grants.....	33,566,000	24,000,000	33,566,000	28,300,000	-5,266,000	+4,300,000	-5,266,000
Support services.....	10,600,000	11,100,000	10,600,000	11,000,000	+400,000	-100,000	+400,000
Vocational trainings.....	3,686,000	3,686,000	3,686,000	3,700,000	+14,000	+14,000	+14,000
Emergency immigrant education.....	30,000,000	---	30,000,000	---	-30,000,000	---	-30,000,000
Total.....	172,951,000	142,951,000	172,951,000	143,000,000	-29,951,000	+49,000	-29,951,000

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Education for the handicapped:

State assistance:

State grant program.....	1,135,145,000	1,135,145,000	1,135,145,000	1,215,550,000	+80,405,000	+80,405,000	+80,405,000
Preschool incentive grants.....	29,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000

Special purpose funds:

Deaf-blind centers.....	15,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	---	+3,000,000	---
Severely handicapped projects.....	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	5,000,000	+700,000	+700,000	+700,000
Early childhood education.....	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	24,000,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Secondary and transitional services.....	6,330,000	6,330,000	6,330,000	6,600,000	+270,000	+270,000	+270,000
Postsecondary programs.....	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,500,000	+200,000	+200,000	+200,000
Innovation and development.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Media services and captioned files.....	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	17,500,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Regional resource centers.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,300,000	+300,000	+300,000	+300,000
Recruitment and information.....	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,110,000	+85,000	+85,000	+85,000
Special education personnel development.....	61,000,000	50,000,000	61,000,000	64,000,000	+3,000,000	+14,000,000	+3,000,000
Special studies.....	3,170,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,440,000	+270,000	+1,440,000	+1,440,000
Total, Education for the handicapped.....	1,321,270,000	1,306,100,000	1,320,100,000	1,411,000,000	+89,730,000	+104,900,000	+90,900,000
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH							
Rehabilitation services:							
Basic State grants.....	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,190,000,000	+90,000,000	+90,000,000	+90,000,000
Service projects.....	33,515,000	29,300,000	32,800,000	37,800,000	+4,285,000	+8,500,000	+5,000,000
Helen Keller Center.....	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,300,000	+100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Client assistance.....	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,700,000	+400,000	+400,000	+400,000
Independent living.....	27,000,000	22,000,000	27,000,000	39,000,000	+12,000,000	+17,000,000	+12,000,000
Trainings.....	22,000,000	15,000,000	22,000,000	27,000,000	+5,000,000	+12,000,000	+5,000,000
Supported Work Program.....	---	---	---	9,000,000	+9,000,000	+9,000,000	+9,000,000
Special Recreation.....	2,100,000	---	---	2,200,000	+100,000	+2,200,000	+2,200,000
Subtotal.....	1,195,115,000	1,176,800,000	1,192,300,000	1,316,000,000	+120,885,000	+139,200,000	+123,700,000
National Institute of Handicapped Research.....	39,000,000	39,000,000	41,000,000	44,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+3,000,000
Evaluation.....	2,000,000	600,000	600,000	2,000,000	---	+1,400,000	+1,400,000
Total.....	1,236,115,000	1,216,400,000	1,233,900,000	1,362,000,000	+125,885,000	+145,600,000	+128,100,000

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Vocational education:

Basic grants.....	782,503,000	716,136,000	782,503,000	782,203,000	-300,000	+66,067,000	-300,000
National research & data programs.....	10,178,000	8,178,000	10,178,000	10,178,000	---	+2,000,000	---
Consumer and homemaker education.....	31,633,000	---	31,633,000	31,633,000	---	+31,633,000	---
State advisory councils.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,300,000	+300,000	+300,000	+300,000
Community based organizations.....	---	---	---	15,000,000	+15,000,000	+15,000,000	+15,000,000
Subtotal, Vocational education.....	831,314,000	731,314,000	831,314,000	846,314,000	+15,000,000	+115,000,000	+15,000,000
Adult education.....	101,963,000	100,000,000	101,963,000	100,000,000	-1,963,000	---	-1,963,000
Total.....	933,277,000	831,314,000	933,277,000	946,314,000	+13,037,000	+115,000,000	+13,037,000

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Pell Grants:

Current year.....	3,612,000,000	2,691,000,000	3,612,000,000	3,538,000,000	-74,000,000	+847,000,000	-74,000,000
Prior year shortfalls (non-add).....	(250,000,000)	---	---	---	(-250,000,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Pell Grants.....	3,612,000,000	2,691,000,000	3,612,000,000	3,538,000,000	-74,000,000	+847,000,000	-74,000,000
Supplemental grants.....	412,500,000	---	412,500,000	412,500,000	---	+412,500,000	---
Work-study.....	592,500,000	850,000,000	592,500,000	592,500,000	---	-257,500,000	---
Direct loans:							
Capital.....	192,482,000	---	189,482,000	190,000,000	-2,482,000	+190,000,000	+518,000
Cancellations.....	25,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	+3,000,000	---	---
State student incentive grants.....	76,000,000	---	76,000,000	76,000,000	---	+76,000,000	---
Total, Student Financial Assistance.....	4,910,482,000	3,569,000,000	4,910,482,000	4,837,000,000	-73,482,000	+1,268,000,000	-73,482,000

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

Guaranteed student loan program.....	3,798,323,000	2,714,482,000	2,714,482,000	3,300,000,000	-498,323,000	+585,518,000	+585,518,000
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**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)			
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
HIGHER EDUCATION								
Program development:								
Aid for developing institutions.....	141,208,000	141,208,000	141,208,000	141,208,000	---	---	---	
Minority institutions science improvement.....	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	
International education and foreign language studies:								
Domestic programs.....	26,550,000	---	26,550,000	26,550,000	---	+26,550,000	---	
Overseas programs.....	5,500,000	---	5,500,000	5,500,000	---	+5,500,000	---	
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Education...	12,710,000	---	12,710,000	12,710,000	---	+12,710,000	---	
Cooperative education.....	14,400,000	---	14,400,000	14,400,000	---	+14,400,000	---	
Subtotal, Program development.....	200,368,000	141,208,000	200,368,000	200,368,000	---	+59,160,000	---	
Student support services:								
Special programs for the disadvantaged.....	174,940,000	82,370,000	176,370,000	174,940,000	---	+92,570,000	-1,430,000	
Veterans' cost of instruction.....	3,000,000	---	3,000,000	3,000,000	---	+3,000,000	---	
Academic facilities and projects:								
Interest subsidy grants.....	18,775,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	+4,725,000	---	---	
Academic facilities construction grants(Title VII)	28,000,000	---	20,000,000	---	-28,000,000	---	-20,000,000	
Special higher education projects.....	22,000,000	---	6,000,000	---	-22,000,000	---	-6,000,000	
Subtotal, Academic facilities and projects.....	68,775,000	23,500,000	49,500,000	23,500,000	-45,275,000	---	-26,000,000	
Graduate programs:								
Graduate/professional opportunity fellowships.....	11,750,000	---	11,750,000	11,750,000	---	+11,750,000	---	
Public service fellowships.....	2,500,000	---	2,500,000	2,500,000	---	+2,500,000	---	

National Graduate Fellowships.....	2,500,000	---	2,500,000	3,000,000	1500,000	+3,000,000	+500,000
Legal training for disadvantaged.....	1,500,000	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	---	+1,500,000	---
Law school clinical experience.....	1,500,000	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	---	+1,500,000	---
Subtotal, Graduate programs.....	19,750,000	---	19,750,000	20,250,000	+500,000	+20,250,000	+500,000
Special grants:							
Assistance to Guam.....	500,000	---	500,000	500,000	---	+500,000	---
Land-grant endowments/American Samoa, Micronesia..	6,000,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Robert A. Taft Institute of Government.....	750,000	---	750,000	750,000	-6,000,000	---	---
Federal Merit Scholarships.....	---	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Carl Perkins Scholarships.....	---	---	---	10,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
Subtotal, Special grants.....	7,250,000	---	1,250,000	16,250,000	+9,000,000	+16,250,000	+15,000,000
Total.....	474,083,000	247,078,000	450,238,000	438,308,000	-35,775,000	+191,230,000	-11,930,000
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE.....	14,094,000	17,996,000	17,996,000	17,996,000	+3,902,000	---	---
COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS, LOAN LIMITATION (non-add).....	(40,000,000)	---	(80,000,000)	(40,000,000)	---	(+40,000,000)	(-40,000,000)
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS							
National Institute of Education.....	51,231,000	51,231,000	51,231,000	51,231,000	---	---	---
National Center for Education Statistics.....	8,747,000	8,747,000	8,747,000	8,747,000	---	---	---
Total.....	59,978,000	59,978,000	59,978,000	59,978,000	---	---	---
LIBRARIES							
Public libraries:							
Services.....	75,000,000	---	75,000,000	75,000,000	---	+75,000,000	---
Interlibrary cooperation.....	18,000,000	---	18,000,000	18,000,000	---	+18,000,000	---
Training and demonstrations.....	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	+1,000,000	---
Research libraries.....	6,000,000	---	6,000,000	6,000,000	---	+6,000,000	---
Construction.....	25,000,000	---	23,680,000	25,000,000	---	+25,000,000	+1,320,000
Literacy Initiative.....	---	---	---	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
Total.....	125,000,000	---	123,680,000	130,000,000	+5,000,000	+130,000,000	+6,320,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)			
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)	
PAYMENTS TO SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS								
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.....	5,500,000	5,510,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	---	-10,000	---	
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.....	31,400,000	30,080,000	31,400,000	32,000,000	+600,000	+1,920,000	+600,000	
GALLAUDET COLLEGE.....	58,700,000	58,889,000	58,700,000	62,000,000	+3,300,000	+3,111,000	+3,300,000	
HOWARD UNIVERSITY.....	158,230,000	151,230,000	164,230,000	158,230,000	---	+7,000,000	-6,000,000	
Total, Payments to Special Institutions.....	253,830,000	245,709,000	259,830,000	257,730,000	+3,900,000	+12,021,000	-2,100,000	
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DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	15,312,000	---	15,281,000	15,312,000	---	+15,312,000	+31,000	
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES.....	44,580,000	---	44,181,000	45,000,000	+420,000	+45,000,000	+819,000	
SALARIES AND EXPENSES.....	238,841,000	283,619,000	224,157,000	225,867,000	-12,974,000	-57,752,000	+1,710,000	
Total, Departmental management.....	298,733,000	283,619,000	283,619,000	286,179,000	-12,554,000	+2,560,000	+2,560,000	
=====								
Total, Department of Education:								
Federal funds.....	18,746,908,000	15,472,151,000	17,526,805,000	18,270,277,000	-476,631,000	+2,798,126,000	+743,472,000	

TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES

Action (Domestic Programs):

Volunteers in Service to America:

VISTA operations.....	17,000,000	17,000,000	18,364,000	19,000,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000	+636,000
Service learnings.....	1,757,000	1,368,000	1,368,000	1,757,000	---	+389,000	+389,000

Subtotal.....	18,757,000	18,368,000	19,732,000	20,757,000	+2,000,000	+2,389,000	+1,025,000
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Citizen Participation and Volunteer Demonstration Programs.....

1,801,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	---	---	---
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Older Americans Volunteer Programs:

Foster Grandparents Program.....	56,100,000	55,780,000	56,100,000	56,100,000	---	+320,000	---
Senior Companion Program.....	18,086,000	17,805,000	18,086,000	18,086,000	---	+281,000	---
Retired Senior Volunteer Program.....	29,620,000	29,620,000	29,620,000	29,620,000	---	---	---

Subtotal, Older Volunteers.....	103,806,000	103,205,000	103,806,000	103,806,000	---	+601,000	---
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Program Support.....	25,800,000	24,825,000	24,825,000	25,800,000	---	+975,000	+975,000
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Total, Action.....	150,164,000	148,199,000	150,164,000	152,164,000	+2,000,000	+3,965,000	+2,000,000
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Corporation for Public Broadcasting (unauthorized):

FY 1988 advance (current request) 1/.....	(200,000,000)	(214,000,000)	DEFER	(214,000,000)	(+14,000,000)	---	(+214,000,000)
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Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	23,845,000	23,394,000	23,394,000	23,394,000	-451,000	---	---
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Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.....	3,837,000	3,815,000	3,815,000	3,815,000	-22,000	---	---
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National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.....

720,000	---	---	690,000	-30,000	+690,000	+690,000
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National Council on the Handicapped.....	750,000	704,000	704,000	765,000	+61,000	+61,000
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National Labor Relations Board.....	137,964,000	134,854,000	134,854,000	134,854,000	-3,110,000	---
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National Mediation Board.....	6,358,000	6,432,000	6,358,000	6,432,000	+74,000	+74,000
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Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.....	6,143,000	5,901,000	5,901,000	5,901,000	-242,000	---
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Prospective Payment Assessment Commission(trust funds)	(2,424,000)	(2,893,000)	(2,784,000)	(2,893,000)	(+469,000)	---	(+109,000)
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1/ FY 1985 approp. adv. in FY83 is \$150.5 million.

FY 1986 approp. adv. in FY84 is \$159.5 million.

FY 1987 approp. adv. in FY85 is \$200 million.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1985 Appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1985 Appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Dual benefits payments account.....	405,000,000	392,000,000	392,000,000	392,000,000	-13,000,000	---	---
Federal payment to the Railroad Retirement Account (Limitation on administration retirement).....	15,000,000 (55,422,000)	2,200,000 (56,501,000)	2,200,000 (55,422,000)	2,200,000 (56,501,000)	-12,800,000 (+1,079,000)	---	---
(Limitation on administration unemployment).....	(16,678,000)	(9,407,000)	(16,487,000)	(16,487,000)	(-191,000)	(+7,080,000)	---
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (trust fund limitation):							
Operation and maintenance.....	33,276,000	33,506,000	33,276,000	33,506,000	+230,000	---	+230,000
Capital outlay.....	9,400,000	4,000,000	15,000,000	10,500,000	+1,100,000	+6,500,000	-4,500,000
United States Institute of Peace.....	4,000,000	---	---	---	-4,000,000	---	---
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Total, Related Agencies:							
Federal funds (all years).....	796,457,000	755,005,000	767,666,000	766,221,000	-30,236,000	+11,216,000	-1,445,000
Current year.....	(796,457,000)	(755,005,000)	(767,666,000)	(766,221,000)	(-30,236,000)	(+11,216,000)	(-1,445,000)
1988 advance.....	(200,000,000)	(214,000,000)	DEFER	(214,000,000)	(+14,000,000)	---	(+214,000,000)
Trust funds.....	(74,524,000)	(68,801,000)	(74,693,000)	(75,881,000)	(+1,357,000)	(+7,080,000)	(+1,188,000)
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SUMMARY							
Title I - Department of Labor:							
Federal Funds.....	6,312,475,000	5,828,673,000	6,676,633,000	6,506,299,000	+193,824,000	+677,626,000	-170,334,000
Trust Funds.....	(2,632,851,000)	(2,643,468,000)	(2,709,465,000)	(2,684,865,000)	(+52,014,000)	(+41,397,000)	(-24,600,000)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:							
Federal Funds (all years).....	82,445,123,000	78,551,610,000	79,914,542,000	80,110,341,000	-2,334,782,000	+1,558,731,000	+195,799,000
Current year.....	(71,594,354,000)	(67,077,856,000)	(68,440,788,000)	(68,636,587,000)	(-2,957,767,000)	(+1,558,731,000)	(+195,799,000)
1987 advance.....	(10,850,269,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(+622,985,000)	---	---
Trust Funds.....	(4,904,868,000)	(5,168,334,000)	(5,248,644,000)	(5,237,371,000)	(+332,503,000)	(+69,037,000)	(-11,273,000)

Title III - Department of Education:

Federal Funds.....	18,746,908,000	15,472,151,000	17,526,805,000	18,270,277,000	-476,631,000	+2,798,126,000	+743,472,000
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Title IV - Related Agencies:

Federal Funds.....	796,457,000	755,005,000	767,666,000	766,221,000	-30,236,000	+11,216,000	-1,445,000
Trust Funds.....	(74,524,000)	(68,801,000)	(74,693,000)	(75,881,000)	(+1,357,000)	(+7,080,000)	(+1,188,000)

Total, all titles:

Federal Funds (all years).....	108,300,963,000	100,607,439,000	104,885,646,000	105,653,138,000	-2,647,825,000	+5,045,699,000	+767,492,000
Current year.....	(97,450,194,000)	(89,133,685,000)	(93,411,892,000)	(94,179,384,000)	(-3,270,810,000)	(+5,045,699,000)	(+767,492,000)
1987 advance.....	(10,850,769,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(11,473,754,000)	(+622,985,000)	---	---
Trust Funds.....	(7,610,743,000)	(7,880,603,000)	(8,032,802,000)	(7,996,617,000)	(+385,874,000)	(+116,014,000)	(-36,185,000)

Discretionary, Considered Unauthorized, current year..	1,190,707,000	900,337,000	DEFER	1,229,731,000	+39,024,000	+329,394,000	+1,229,731,000
Discretionary, deferred by Senate.....	(490,125,000)	(336,491,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER
Unauthorized, 1988 advance.....	(200,000,000)	(214,000,000)	DEFER	(214,000,000)	(+14,000,000)	---	(+214,000,000)
Not considered by House.....	(1,880,832,000)	(1,450,828,000)	DEFER	(1,443,731,000)	(-437,101,000)	(-7,097,000)	(+1,443,731,000)
Not considered by either House.....	(490,125,000)	(336,491,000)	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER	DEFER

CURRENT YEAR, INCLUDING PRIOR YEAR ADVANCES:

Mandatory, current appropriations.....	(65,665,224,000)	(61,626,736,000)	(61,632,497,000)	(62,348,367,000)	(-3,316,917,000)	(+721,571,000)	(+715,810,000)
Mandatory, prior year advances.....	(7,922,500,000)	(11,010,269,000)	(11,010,269,000)	(11,010,269,000)	(+3,087,769,000)	---	---

Subtotal, Mandatory.....	(73,587,724,000)	(72,637,005,000)	(72,642,766,000)	(73,358,636,000)	(-229,148,000)	(+721,571,000)	(+715,810,000)
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Discretionary, authorized, current appropriations..	(31,784,970,000)	(27,506,949,000)	(31,779,395,000)	(31,831,077,000)	(+46,107,000)	(+4,324,128,000)	(+51,682,000)
Total, Discretionary, current appropriations.....	(32,975,677,000)	(28,407,286,000)	(31,779,395,000)	(33,060,808,000)	(+85,131,000)	(+4,653,522,000)	(+1,281,413,000)

Total, Adjusted current year.....	105,372,694,000	100,143,954,000	104,422,161,000	105,189,653,000	-183,041,000	+5,045,699,000	+767,492,000
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TOTAL, Mandatory and Discretionary.....	(106,563,401,000)	(101,044,291,000)	(104,422,161,000)	(106,419,384,000)	(-144,017,000)	(+5,375,093,000)	(+1,997,223,000)
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